

## REVIEW OF THE YEAR

## BRIEF SUMMARY OF EVENTS OCCURRING IN 1900.

## Concluding Year of the Century Made Memorable by Many Important Happenings, Wars, Internal Disturbances, Great Casualties, Etc.

Many and important are the events that make up the chronological record of the closing year of the nineteenth century. The manifestation of anti-foreign feeling in China, which led to the siege of the legations in Peking and the relief expedition of the world powers, was undoubtedly but the beginning of changes in the governmental affairs of that ancient kingdom that will shake the dynasty to its foundations and seriously threaten the integrity of the country. The wars in the Philippines and in the Transvaal, however, made the preceding year have been continued through 1900 and are passed on to 1901, without having been brought to decisive official conclusions. Organized anarchy was responsible for the assassination of King Humbert of Italy. To the heat of political warfare must be attributed the killing of Gov. William E. Goebel of Kentucky, and the race feeling between whites and blacks was the cause of serious riots in New Orleans and New York. Two occasions upon which many human lives were destroyed by the elements were the great fire at Hoboken, N. J., in June and the destruction of Galveston, Texas, by that memorable September storm. The opening of the Chicago drainage canal, the discovery of the south magnetic pole, and the Paris exposition were three important events in the realm of science and industry. The roll of prominent persons who have made their exit from earthly surroundings since January first last embraces the names of those famed in statecraft, industry, literature and music.

The most important events of the year are summarized thus:

## January.

1. British victory at Sungei Laja, Borneo.
2. Earthquake at Achinsk, Russia, destroyed 800 lives.
3. Earthquake found quail at Paris.
4. Battle at Ladysmith, South Africa.
5. Death of Dr. John McMillan.
6. George K. Nash inaugurated Governor of Ohio.
7. Inauguration of Gov. L. M. Shaw of Iowa.
8. Wreck of unknown steamer at Peters Island, Morris, disaster at sea.
9. Three men killed and four wounded in shooting affair at Johnstown, Pa.
10. Death of K. B. Butler, forest ranger.
11. Chicago drainage canal fully opened.
12. Death of John McKinley, English writer and artist.
13. Lightning begins near Spokane's camp of the Indians.
14. Death of Richard D. Blackmore, English novelist.
15. Discovery of the bones of the dinosaurs.
16. Warren's forces take Spion Kop and abandon same within a few hours.
17. British forces retreat across Tugela River.
18. Senator Wm. E. Goebel shot in street at Frankfort, Ky.
19. Senator Goebel sworn in as Governor of Kentucky.

## February.

1. Big fire at Dayton, Ohio, and Indianapolis, Ind.
2. \$400,000 fire at Youngstown, Ohio.
3. Sprague, Warner & Co.'s spill mill in Chicago burned.
4. Death of William E. Goebel at Frankfort, Ky.
5. Death of ex-postmaster General David M. Key.
6. Great fire in St. Louis.
7. Toronto at Collinsville, Ill., twelve killed in train wreck.
8. Death of Col. Richard W. Thompson of Indiana.
9. Heavy floods in New England.
10. Congressman Chickering, of New York, commits suicide.
11. Floods along Hudson River, New York.
12. French reaches Kimberley with British troops.
13. Gold bill passes the Senate.
14. Death of Dr. Leslie E. Keeler, of Dwight.
15. Surrender of General Cronje.
16. Million dollar fire in Newark, N. J.
17. Porto Rico bill passed by the House.

## March.

1. Relief of Ladysmith by Buller's army.
2. Death of Cassius M. Yager, of Pennsylvania.
3. Fatal mine disaster at Montgomery, W. Va.
4. \$200,000 fire in Philadelphia food goods district.
5. Theater fire in Paris burned.
6. French forces take the city of Ypres.
7. Fifteen lives lost in train wreck at Sevier, N. J.
8. General French (British) occupies Bloemfontein.
9. President Kruger of Transvaal, and Cecil Rhodes of England, meet to mediate between the government and the Boers.
10. President McKinley signs gold standard bill.
11. General Roberts takes possession of Bloemfontein.
12. Marriage of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett and Stephen Townsend.
13. Gasoline explosion causes six deaths at Columbus, Ohio.
14. One below zero at Chicago.
15. Death of John A. Bingham.
16. Failure of D. A. Norton & Co., book publishers.
17. Death of Gen. Phil Schott.
18. Death of Gen. Phil Schott.
19. Miss Viola Horlock found not guilty at Hastings, Neb.
20. Death of Archibald Forbes, famous war correspondent.
21. Colonel Broadwood's conveyance ambushed by Boers near Bloemfontein.

## April.

1. Discovery of south magnetic pole announced.
2. Burning of Kansas City College.
3. State court of appeals decides that Beckham is Governor of Kentucky.
4. Dam carried away by flood at Austin, Texas.
5. Oxford bill passes House.
6. President signs Oxford bill.
7. Opening baseball season.
8. Floods in Mississippi.
9. Extensive forest fires in Manitoba and the Northwest.

## Sure to Lose.

Goop!-I bet my wife a new bonnet on the election.  
Goop!-Who did you bet on?  
Goop!-Don't remember. Had to pay the bet anyway. -Baltimore American.

## Then It Grows Monotonous.

Friend-This grows-and easy hokum style of lying must be very pleasant.  
Artist-It is when you are not compelled to live that way. -Judge.

## Found After Ten Years.

The wife of Bishop Millsbach sent an old party gown to a rummage sale in Topeka the other day, and while showing the dress to a customer the clerk found in its folds a valuable pearl ornament lost ten years ago.

## Had One Good Quality.

Lady (engaging a new cook): "Are you sure you don't keep company with a policeman?"  
"Yes, I do, ma'am; but he's a very small eater." -London Tit-Bits.

## WORK OF CONGRESS.

## HOUSE.

1. Senate refuses to seat Quay, of Pennsylvania.
2. Great fire in Hull and Ottawa, Canada.
3. Cloudburst at Waco, Texas; eight persons drowned.
4. May.
5. Explosion in mine near Scotland, Utah, kills 200 men.
6. Death of Munkasey, Australian painter.
7. British take Bradford.
8. Death of William C. Caldwell.
9. Capture of insurgent General Pantalone Varona.
10. Jetties defeated at New York.
11. Deportation to Siberia without trial abolished by the czar.
12. Battle of Manching.
13. United States Supreme Court declares C. W. Beckham Governor of Kentucky.
14. Calvin Kimbela, negro, lynched by mob at Pueblo, Colo.
15. Twenty-three killed in mine disaster at Canby, Idaho, N. C.
16. British annex Orange Free State.
17. Johannesburg occupied by Lord Roberts' troops.

## June.

1. Death of Mrs. John Sherman.
2. Death of Stephen Crane.
3. General Roberts enters Pretoria.
4. Death of Mrs. Gladstone.
5. German ambassador, Baron Von Ketteler, slain by Zeke.
6. Italian Cabinet resigns.
7. Powers take Chinese forts at Taku.
8. 1,000,000 are at Bloomington, Ill.
9. McKinley and Roosevelt nominated by Republicans at Philadelphia.
10. Election in China won by Siang Lu.
11. Thirty-five killed by wash-out wreck on Southern railway at Me. Denoch.
12. Woolley and Metcalf nominated by Progressives in Chicago.
13. Great fire in Hoboken, N. J., in which 300 lives are lost and \$15,000,000 property destroyed.
14. Death of Rear Admiral John W. Byrd.

## July.

1. Twelve lives lost in Hoboken, N. J., tenement house fire.
2. Thirty-six lives lost in street car accident at Tacoma, Wash.
3. Oil tank explosion at Parkersburg, W. Va., kills six men.
4. Four children killed in Philadelphia by fireworks explosion.
5. Standard Oil works at Bayonne, N. J., burns.
6. Loss \$3,000,000.
7. Wm. J. Bryan nominated for President by Democrats.
8. Bureau of coinage nominates Adlai B. Stevenson.
9. Illinois Central train robbed at Mayfield.
10. Death of Senator John H. Gear of Iowa.
11. \$2,000,000 fire in England.
12. Dispatch received from Minister Conger in Peking.
13. Death in New Orleans.
14. King Humbert of Italy assassinated.
15. Death of John Clark Ridpath.

## August.

1. Jester murder trial ends in acquittal.
2. Altes march from Thuringia to Berlin.
3. \$1,000,000 fire in Ashland, Wis., lumber yards.
4. Alexander of Serbia visits Mue. Draga Maschin.
5. Express train "Lafayette" derailed.
6. \$1,000,000 fire in Ashland, Wis., lumber yards.
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## September.

1. Fifteen lives lost in wreck at Hatfield.
2. Democrats carry Arkansas State election.
3. Republicans win Vermont State election.
4. Death of Arthur Sewall, of Bath, Me.
5. Great storm in Texas and destruction of life.
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## October.

1. S. N. Parent made premier of Quebec.
2. Telegraphic communication opened between Seattle and Skagway.
3. Political riots in Guaymas, Porto Rico.
4. Forty persons crushed to death by collapse of building at St. Nikander, Monrovia.
5. Death of ex-postmaster General Wm. L. Wilson.
6. Death of Charles Dudley Warner.
7. Death of ex-Secretary of State John Sherman.
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## November.

1. National election won by Republican candidates.
2. Murder of Pearl Furber at Montgomery, W. Va.
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## December.

1. Congress meets.
2. Explosion in Chicago and Northwestern power house in Chicago kills seven and injures twenty persons.
3. Great Indiana glass strike declared off.
4. General strike of Santa Fe telegraph operators.
5. Fredonia, N. Y., normal school burns.
6. The Junior High School of New York City burns.
7. German training ship Giesemann wrecked off Cape Cod.
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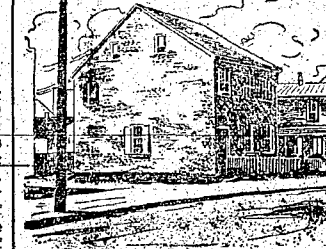
## ALLEGED VICTIM OF HAZING.

Oscar Booz's Death Charged to Mistreatment at West Point.

If it be true that Oscar L. Booz, the former West Point cadet who died at his home in Bristol, Pa., was a victim of hazing it remains for the United States authorities to make a thorough investigation into the case and mete out punishment to the guilty parties. This has not been a new practice, but too often results fatally, once and forever should be stamped out of American schools and colleges.

Booz was 20 years of age and was the son of a prominent citizen of Bristol. He was admitted to the Military Academy at West Point June 20, 1898, and resigned from the institution Oct. 31, 1898. His health began to fail him, but not until Aug. 8, 1899 did he consult a specialist, who found that the membrane had all been eaten away from his throat and stomach and the case had been neglected so long that the physician could do nothing for him. It was not until then, according to the story of Booz's father, did the young man say anything about being hazed at West Point. Mr. Booz says his son told him he was hazed several

## HOME OF CADET BOOZ.



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times at that institution. Tobacco sauce was poured down his throat, red pepper was rubbed in his eyes, hot grease was poured on his bare feet and other inhuman methods indulged in. Young Booz was obliged to resign his cadetship because of his physical condition, according to his father, and he grew steadily worse, but he would not divulge the names of the cadets who committed the heinous acts, even to his father. The case was reported to the War Department, but no action was taken. The young man could not eat anything for weeks without the greatest pain and died in agony.

## COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL.

New York.-Pending the January interest and dividend disbursements, money has been working somewhat freely. The rates this week having been fairly held at 5 1/2 to 6 per cent for both call and time loans. A higher money market is always to be expected in December, owing to the necessity on the part of the banks at all the large financial centers to accumulate funds in preparation for the disbursements referred to, and the present year the demands on this account are much greater than usual. The amount to be distributed next month in the way of interest on bonds and dividends on stock is variously estimated at from \$125,000,000 to \$200,000,000. Business sentiment continues rather conservative. Prices for all commodities are being well held. Trade and manufacturing reports indicate a slow but steady and healthy growth in all directions.

Chicago.-Speculation on the Board of Trade suffered during the week for lack of business and at the end of Friday's session prices were not changed materially from those ruling at the close of the week preceding. There was a large part confined to those handling the spot commodities, purchases or sales of the futures to an extent equal to their spot transactions being a necessary part of the business as it is now conducted. Speculation pure and simple disconnected with the movement from producer to consumer was perhaps never for the same length of time so restricted as at present. Still the current price of wheat was subjected to a complex and adequate to consumptive requirements. There would probably be no great alarm for the future should the rate of harvest be delayed to some extent.

as is usual toward the end of the calendar year, seeing that any discrepancy in the movement from first hands can be made good readily from the liberal reserve in the visible supply. Security of contract can be continued to keep the price of the nearer deliveries at a premium over the more remote, contrary to regular custom, and although the grade immediately below the contract is of the usual shipping quality. Provisions ruled steadily in spite of heavy receipts of foreign consumptive demand, both foreign and domestic, keeping pace with the manufacture of the products.

Telegraphic Brovities.

Yast coal deposits have been discovered in upper Alaska.

Of every six Mexicans, five are unable to read and write.

Oklahoma had an increase in the voting population in two years of over 27,000 voters.

The aggregate wholesale trade in goods at Berlin amounts annually to nearly \$2,000,000.

The City of Downs, Kan., has more than 1,000 inhabitants, among whom there is not a single lawyer.

## BOERS INVADE CAPE COLONY.

A Force of 700 Burgheers Crosses Near Allwal North.

A dispatch from Cape Town says 700 Boers have crossed from Orange River Colony into Cape Colony, near Allwal North, and have reached Kaapstad. The object for which the Boers have been striving for weeks is thus accomplished, and it is feared that the embers of disaffection which have been smoldering in Cape Colony will be fanned into open hostility and a general rising throughout the colony is not impossible.

The inability of the British army to trap De Wet and the disaster at the Magaliesberg, together with the capture of a part of Brabant's horse, have thrown the British war office into a condition bordering on panic. The entrance of the Boers into Cape Colony comes as the crowning blow of all. The dispatch gives no details, but it is possible that De Wet himself may be in command.

A dispatch from Maseng, Baustad, dated Sunday, says Gen. De Wet attacked Lapharg and Warrington's store. He made three determined assaults on the British positions and died the third at

## GEN. CHRISTIAN DE WET.



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lack-in-person. With a few of his men he charged through while the rest of his force followed.

Another dispatch says a commando which has been endeavoring to capture Thaba N'Chu Nek has been repulsed. Commandant Haasbroek, with a commando and two guns, tried to force Springbok's Nek, near Thaba N'Chu, but was repulsed, with a loss of forty men.

As an offset to the repeated British reverses is an unconfirmed rumor of a severe battle resulting in a victory for the English. According to the story the fighting began at daybreak Sunday and lasted for several hours.

The Boers, who numbered from 1,500 to 2,000 men, were surrounded at the Orange river and totally defeated, with heavy losses in killed and wounded.

## PORTO RICO CASE-UP.

Arguments Begun in the United States Supreme Court.

Monday morning in the Supreme Court of the United States began the most interesting and important debate that has been held before that tribunal for years; and the principle involved is whether the constitution of the United States follows the flag, or, in other words, whether the Philippines and Porto Rico are citizens of the United States, or, of not, what their relation is to this government. Attorney General Clegg argued the negative. EX-Secretary Charles H. Fairbank, of Chicago, William Edmund Curtis of New York and other famous lawyers spoke in the affirmative. The question comes before the court on a remonstrance against the payment of duties upon goods imported from Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands and involves the constitutionality of the Porto Rican law that was passed last session. It will be remembered that the committee of ways and means submitted to the House of Representatives a report declaring that neither Porto Rico nor Hawaii nor the Philippines were States, and that Congress had the right to establish custom-houses on their borders, notwithstanding that clause in the constitution that forbids embargoes upon the commerce between the States.

This is one of the greatest cases that the nation's highest tribunal has ever considered; greater than the Dred Scott case, greater than the legal tender case, greater than the income tax case. The cases respectively involved the question of the extension of slavery, the power of the government to issue paper money, the power of the government to tax the power of the government to tax income, and the power of the government to tax income.

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENSES.

Government Will Cost \$743,374,804 in the Next Fiscal Year.

The annual estimates of the necessary expenses of the government, as prepared by the clerks of the Senate and House committees on appropriations, show a total for the fiscal year 1902 of \$743,374,804, compared with actual appropriations for 1901, less miscellaneous and deficiency appropriations, of \$690,000,000. The estimate by bills for the next year is as follows:

Agriculture	\$14,000,000
Army	110,000,000
Naval	1,000,000
Diplomatic and consular	1,000,000
District of Columbia	1,000,000
Fortifications	1,000,000
Indian	1,000,000
Legislation, etc.	1,000,000
Military academy	1,000,000
Navy	1,000,000
Postoffice	1,000,000
River and harbor	1,000,000
Sanitary civil	1,000,000
Patented claims	1,000,000
Total	\$743,374,804

## EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Said to Have Been Decided Upon by the President.



# The Avalanche

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

MAIL IN HIS POCKETS.

POSTOFFICE CLERK SEARCHED AND LETTERS FOUND.

Man Arrested While Drunk—Articles Presumably Stolen From Mail Boxes Taken From P. J. Healy's Clothes by the Police—Teller Robs His Employees.

When Policeman Peter Dunne of Chicago arrested a drunken man at State and Madison streets the other morning he did not know he had caught a thief for whom the postoffice officials had been looking for some time. The prisoner was Patrick J. Healy, an employee of the mailing division of the special delivery department of the postoffice. Officer Dunne had him carted to the central depot station, and when he was searched there about twenty-five letters, all bearing special delivery stamps, were found on his person, most of them concealed in the lining of his clothes. He also had a number of articles of cheap jewelry and a woman's pocketbook, which the police officials think came from parcels. The postoffice authorities were notified, and Inspector Healy was sent to take charge of the letters. He said that letters and parcels had been missed from the department for some time, and that the postoffice officials had been at work trying to detect the thief.

## SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNTS.

Teller of Security Company of York, Pa., \$20,000 Short.

Harry K. Wieser, teller of the Security Title and Trust Company, a banking institution of York, Pa., is said by the officials of the company to be short \$20,000 in his accounts. The bank posted a notice informing its customers that neither its capital nor its surplus was impaired by the teller's shortage and that it was prepared to meet all its obligations on demand. Teller Wieser has secured the bank by transferring to it real estate valued at \$20,000. Wieser, since the exposure, has broken down and lies at his home suffering from nervous prostration. What he did with the money the bank is unable to say, and he is not in a mental condition to explain.

## LOSS OF \$50,000 BY GASOLINE.

Storage House at Sears, Roebuck & Co.

Fire, starting from the explosion of a gasoline engine in the basement at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, threatened the destruction of the five-story brick storage house of Sears, Roebuck & Co. in Chicago. The building and contents were damaged \$50,000. The four employees in the building at the time escaped unhurt. Outside of the basement and first floor, which were completely gutted, the goods were unharmed except by smoke.

## Puts His Tongue to Rail.

Jacob Aris, a North Annapolis townships.

Pa. farmer, while walking along the Reading Railway, was seized with a desire to put his tongue on the steel rails. He did so, and, of course, stuck fast. At this juncture he heard a train approaching and tore himself loose just in time to prevent his skull being crushed.

## Western Union Beaten.

Justice Calk in the United States Circuit Court in Boston decided in favor of the American Bell Telephone Company in the royalty suit brought by the Western Union Telegraph Company. The case is known as the stock ticker case, and has been in the courts since 1894. The amount involved is \$12,000,000.

## Many Missing After Fire.

The Knatchtel furniture factory at Hanover, Ont., the largest furniture factory in Canada, was completely destroyed by fire. The total loss will likely reach \$1,000,000. Mr. Pepler, one of the partners of the Knatchtel company, was badly burned, and a number of men who entered the factory during the fire are missing.

## Body Found in a River.

The body of a woman aged 20 years, richly dressed, wearing a bracelet and three rings containing the initials "A. K. R." was found in the river at Wilton, Ohio. Her throat had been cut in indicating murder.

## Dies from Tarantula Bite.

William C. Griffin, 52 years old, died in New Rochelle, N. Y. Several months ago, while traveling in Florida, he was bitten by a tarantula. The bite, it is believed, poisoned his blood and caused his death.

## Wellesley College Gets \$50,000 Gift.

President Caroline Hazard of Wellesley College announces that a gift of the interest on \$50,000 had been made for the furthering of the work of this professorship and the benefaction of Helen Gould's credit.

## Great Panic in Mexico.

The heavy exportation of Mexican silver dollars to China and other oriental countries has caused the greatest panic ever known in the history of Mexico.

## Mrs. William P. Frye Dead.

Mrs. William P. Frye, wife of the president pro tem. of the Senate, died suddenly at the Hamilton Hotel in Washington, of heart failure.

## Santa Fe Strike Called Off.

President Dolph of the Order of Railway Telegraphers declared off the strike of the telegraphers on the Santa Fe. He tells the men that they have failed.

## Miners Meet Sudden Death.

While a party of miners were descending the slope in the Wagner coal mine, five miles south of Akron, Ohio, a wild car overtook them. Some of the men jumped to the side of the track, but five were struck by the car, two being killed and the others badly injured.

## Ex-Governor Wolcott Is Dead.

Former Governor Wolcott of Massachusetts died at his residence on Commonwealth avenue in Boston. The deceased had been suffering from a complication of diseases.

## Road to Cost \$30,000,000.

The Union Pacific Railroad has awarded a contract to Kipling Brothers & Collins of Lincoln, Neb., to build a road forty-five miles in length from Evanston, Wyo., on its main line to Salt Lake City. The price to be paid for the work is \$30,000,000.

## Man Asks to Die.

G. L. Mason, a Dowie elder of Chicago, was mobbed at Granville, Ohio, while delivering a lecture at the opera house. The speaker made a bitter attack upon the Masons and other secret orders and was assaulted with rotten eggs, vegetables and other missiles.

# FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

## LARGE FIRE IN CLEVELAND

Brown Hoisting Machine Company's Plant Nearly Destroyed.

Fire almost entirely destroyed the big plant of the Brown Hoisting and Conveying Machine Company at Cleveland. The fire broke out in the building used by the company as an office and property estimated to be worth over \$500,000 entirely consumed. Eleven hundred workmen are thrown out of employment as a result of the fire. The company, which is probably the largest concern of its kind in the world, has many contracts with the government for hoisting apparatus to be erected at coaling stations that are being established in various parts of the world. The flames started in the varnish room of the Ellwell-Parker Electric Company, which occupied a part of one of the Brown company's buildings. The loss to the Ellwell-Parker company is about \$100,000. The employees were compelled to jump from windows in order to escape from their lives, as a result of the rapid spread of the flames. No one, however, as far as known, was seriously injured. The loss to the Brown company is largely covered by insurance. The plant will be rebuilt at once.

## MADE HIS OWN GRANDFATHER.

Decision of Court Strangely Affects James Hartwell of Albion, Ill.

Through a peculiar holding of the courts James Hartwell of Albion, Ill., has been declared his own grandfather at Birmingham, N. Y. The decision that brought out this peculiar relation arose over the disposition of \$175. In 1897 there lived at Albion, Ill., a widow named Swan and a young man named James Hartwell. The widow was 40 and the man 21, but they fell in love and were married. Last year he died, leaving a clause in his will bequeathing \$175 to "my grandfather, James Hartwell, and in event of his death it shall revert to my wife." The wife succeeded after legal advice in cutting out the living grandfather on the following interpretation: James Hartwell, her husband, was dead, and James Hartwell, his grandfather, was living, but James Hartwell was his own grandfather, so the money reverted to her. James Hartwell, her husband, was his father's father-in-law because his father married her daughter. Her husband's father-in-law is her maternal grandfather, therefore her husband is his own father's father-in-law and is the same as his grandfather, and, being dead, entitled to the amount of the bequest.

## SAFE ROBBERS SECURE \$1,500.

Vault in Kennedy's Bank Blown Open.

Five masked robbers blew open the vault of the Citizens' Bank at Hope, Ind., and secured a recent morning, securing \$1,500 and \$300 in savings belonging to the postoffice. The telephone operator, Louis Lane, was awakened by the explosion and she called a number of citizens by telephone. They were evidently badly scared, as it was a full half hour before the second and successful explosion took place. A package containing \$300 in stamps was dropped by the robbers and recovered. The thieves included the officers. Hope is five miles from Flat Rock, Ind., where the postoffice was robbed of \$200 the previous night.

## STOLEN DIAMOND IS RETURNED.

Queer Restoration of Lost of Jewels Taken by Express Employee.

A unique "conscience contribution" was made at Cleveland in the restoration of the one missing diamond of the twenty-seven stones of the Adams Express Company. Deputy Post Office Superintendent Rowe had just dismissed a company of guests at his home when there was a rap at the front door. When the superintendent answered it a small boy handed him an envelope, and saying there would be no answer, darted away. In the envelope was the jewel and a slip of paper upon which the words "return to the Adams Express Company's diamond." Who the messenger was, or who the sender, is not known.

## Shamokin Strike Ends.

The strike at the Nettie colliery, Shamokin, Pa., ended, the 3,200 employees returning to work. The Shamokin Coal Company agreed to grant everybody the 10 per cent increase, to reinstate several discharged men and to give non-union men two days in which to settle differences with union men, otherwise the former will be discharged.

## Union Rolls Smaller.

According to the report of Commissioner John McMeekin of the New York Bureau of Statistics, for the first time in two years the gain in membership has not kept pace with the increase in the number of organizations. In three months the membership in labor unions dropped from 247,552 to 245,332, a loss of 2,220.

## Set Fire to His Girl Victim.

Enraged citizens of Ocala, Fla., are scouring the woods in quest of a negro who assaulted Annie Neal, the 16-year-old daughter of John Neal, a farmer. The negro choked his victim into insensibility, then covered her with leaves and set fire to a passerby put out the fire, but the girl is in a critical condition.

## Flinds Gem in Salmon Can.

On opening a can of salmon for dinner Mrs. Anna Stenmet of Plymouth township, Pa., discovered a fine diamond ring among the contents. A Norristown jeweler valued the stone at \$300.

## Wins \$35,000 With \$2.50 at Faro.

One of the most remarkable faro bank plays of record was made recently in Dayton by David Allen of San Francisco. From \$2.50 Allen in four days won \$35,000.

## Street Car Held Up in Chicago.

Five highwaymen held up a crowded car in Chicago, seriously beat the conductor and robbed Edward Wright of \$317.

## MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.25; corn, No. 2 red, 72c to 74c; corn, No. 2, 3pc to 40c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 45c; hutter, choice creamery, 23c to 24c; eggs, fresh, 23c to 24c; potatoes, 43c to 47c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$3.50; choice light, \$4.00 to \$4.85; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2 white, 30c to 37c; oats, No. 2 white, 24c to 25c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$5.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.80; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 34c to 35c; oats, No. 2, 23c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 45c to 46c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$4.85; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.85; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.65; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 73c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 30c to 30c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 23c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 45c to 46c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.40; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 77c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 30c to 40c; oats, No. 2 white, 27c to 28c; rye, 51c to 52c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 74c to 76c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 30c to 37c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 22c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 52c; clover seed, prime, \$6.00 to \$6.45.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 60c to 70c; corn, No. 2, 33c to 34c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 26c; rye, No. 1, 50c to 51c; barley, No. 2, 50c to 60c; pork, mess, \$10.50 to \$11.25.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$3.00 to \$5.40; hogs, fair to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.00; lambs, common to extra, \$4.00 to \$5.50.

New York—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$5.30; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 70c to 70c; corn, No. 2, 44c to 45c; oats, No. 2 white, 31c to 32c; butter, creamery, 24c to 25c; eggs, western, 25c to 26c.

## PAPER-MAKERS FORM TRUST.

Rage Syndicate Purchases All Pulp Timber in Northern Minnesota.

Minnesota was in the near future to be the great paper-making State of the Union. A syndicate composed of all the principal paper manufacturers of the country has purchased 100,000 acres of spruce timber land in the northern portion of the State and has taken an option of several more. The syndicate will proceed to erect great pulp mills. The syndicate includes nearly every paper and pulp mill and has several millions of dollars at its back. It is the intention of the promoters to make paper on such a large scale that the price of common white paper will be cut in half.

## FIGHT FOR A WOMAN'S HAND.

Kansas Girl Refuses the Contest and Will Marry the Winner.

Miss Clara Hanback of Cawker City, Kan., arranged and refereed a prize-fight in her barn lot between her lovers, Clarence and Alvin. The fight was a contest for the young man contested was Miss Hanback's hand in marriage. Austin was knocked out in the second round and Miss Hanback, with professional coolness, counted ten, while Hale, the winner, anxiously watched the efforts of his rival to recover from his semi-conscious condition and continue the combat. The winner will marry Miss Hanback.

## U. M. HENDERSON FOUND.

Alleged Colorado Bank Embezzler Is Near El Paso, Texas.

U. M. Henderson, formerly assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Greeley, Colo., who disappeared last July, has been located in a small town near El Paso, Texas, on the Mexican side of the border. After Henderson left Greeley the bank officials made an examination of his books and discovered, it is said, a shortage of nearly \$20,000. Henderson entered the service of the bank when he was 17 years old and had been in its employ twenty years. He has a wife and one child.

## Canadians Seize a Tug.

The Ontario fisheries department officials have seized the tug Crawford, operating in Lake Erie, near Port Burwell, in Canadian waters, without license. The Crawford is believed to belong to the Empire Fish Company of Buffalo. She had on board several hundred pounds of herring.

## Stolen Watch Reveals Identity.

Detectives found the body of one of the robbers who recently held up, within the city limits of New Orleans, the Chicago mail train on the Illinois Central Railroad. The watch of Conductor Kinabrew, found on the dead man, leaves no doubt of his identity as the leader of the gang who held up the train.

## Gold Ore Averages \$500 a Ton.

Near Virginia City, Mont., C. E. Dismours, a young Frenchman, has recently discovered the "mother lode" of the famous early-day Alder Gulch placer, from which more than \$100,000,000 in gold was extracted. The vein is two feet wide and the ore averages over \$500 per ton.

## Bank Robbery in Guthrie.

Robbers raided the Cashion Bank in Guthrie, O. T., unimpeded through the wall of the vault and blew open the safe with nitro-glycerine. The explosion was terrific.

## Co Down with a Ship.

The steamer Alpha foundered on a reef off the east coast of Vancouver Island and is a total wreck. The captain, three engineers, the navigator, the purser and three seamen were drowned.

## Falls for Three Millions.

A. K. Housekeeper of Narberth, Pa., was discharged as a voluntary bankrupt in the United States District Court, with liabilities of \$2,801,663.43 and assets of \$25.

## Two Thousand Buildings Burned.

Mail advices from China say 2,000 shops and houses were burned in Canton a few days ago. Forty natives perished in the flames.

## Chicago Tug Is Killed.

John, alias "Red," Cobett, a Chicago levee tug, while trying to rob Charles Griffith, was shot and killed by Police man Edward J. Grady.

## Disastrous Fire in South Dakota.

Fire at Elk Point, S. D., destroyed the entire business portion of the town, involving a loss of about \$150,000.

## WHITE CAPS TAR GUILTYLESS MAN

Discover Mistake in Negro's Identity and Try to Buy His Silence.

After a band of White Caps organized in Walsburg, Colo., to punish petty thieves, had captured a coat of tar and feathers to a negro it suddenly occurred to one of the men of the company that it was time to inquire into the identity of the victim and learn whether there was not some truth in the trembling wretch's protestations of innocence. One of the White Caps then came forward and advised that the negro was one of the most respected men in the mining camp at Pictou, at which he worked, and that the company that employed him there trusted him implicitly. He was then taken to a saloon and the White Caps proceeded to scrape the tar off as best they could. They took some skin off with it, too, and when they had finished the man was almost crazed with agony. He was then filled with liquor, some money placed in his pockets and two men carried him home to his wife.

## FEAR WORLD'S END IS NEAR.

Disciples of Minneapolis Bible Student Give Away Property.

Dons of persons in the southern part of Minneapolis are giving away their property, getting their ascension robes ready and in other ways are preparing for the coming to an end of the world, which they are certain will be brought about in the near future by the second coming of the Lord. All of these persons are disciples and followers of H. W. Wild, an old resident of a deep Bible student, who claims to have had a vision in which the Lord appeared to him saying the end of the world is near at hand. Mr. Wild, who has great influence among his acquaintances, has been going among them telling them to prepare themselves, and hundreds have already followed his instructions. The excitement in the immediate vicinity of Mr. Wild's home is intense.

## ROBBERS BEAT, BIND AND GAG.

Twice Knocked Supposed Miser, Unconscious, Then Leave Him to Die.

Four masked men entered the house of Michael Fryman, living alone near Midtown, Ohio, and gagged Fryman and searched the house. Finding no money, they released Fryman and told him they knew he had received \$3,000 and they wanted it. The victim denied he had any money and one of the men knocked him insensible with a club. When he revived he was again questioned and again entered a denial. He was then struck again and left unconscious and bound to perish from the cold. He lay helpless until morning, when passers-by saw the house open and rescued him.

## SEISMIC SHOCKS ARE MANY.

Earthquakes Recent in Southern States with Great Frequency.

Slight seismic disturbances in certain sections of the country have been very prevalent of late. The other evening a slight shock lasting fully a second was felt over a large section of Kentucky, Virginia, eastern Kentucky and western North Carolina. A week before a shock was felt, the center of which appeared by dispatches to have been in Missouri, and a distinct earthquake was felt at Knoxville, Tenn., previous to that, which was also noticed in Iowa.

## ROB POSTOFFICE SAFE.

Two Men Use Dynamite and Get \$500 in Money and Stamps.

Hidway a small town near Pittsburg, Pa., was sleeping peacefully at 4 o'clock the other morning when a terrific explosion aroused the people. It was discovered that the postoffice had been robbed. Two men blew up the safe with dynamite and got nearly \$500 in stamps and cash for their work. They escaped and there is not the slightest clue to their identity.

## Boy Escapes a Lynching.

Anna, the 14-year-old daughter of Richard and Ruth, who lives one mile south of Divide, Colo., has attacked by a boy named John, a small colored boy, Gray confessed, but escaped from Deputy Sheriff Penton, who had him in charge. Before his escape a crowd formed to lynch him, but he was held back by the father of the girl. Gray is 17 years old.

## Out from Gona to the Wall.

An assignment was made by Philadelphia by the old firm of James Martin & Co., dyers, to William H. Jackson, a dealer in chemicals. The liabilities amount to \$205,000 and may be met after \$300,000. Martin & Co. is one of the oldest and most reliable firms in Philadelphia, the house dating back sixty years.

## Rich Man's Son Kidnaped.

Edward Cudahy, Jr., 17-year-old son of E. A. Cudahy, the millionaire packer of Omaha, was abducted the other day. A ransom of \$25,000 was demanded.

## Three Men Burned Alive.

A land mine exploded in a mine shaft in an irrigation canal four miles east from Chaddron, Neb. T. C. Burns, Stannish Burns and Woody Littlefield were buried beneath a sand bank thirty-two feet deep. Burns was a wealthy sheep owner of Montana who recently went there and invested heavily in lands.

## Unearthed Bad Money Plant.

United States marshals have arrested Samuel B. Latshaw and Geo. E. Coast, who are charged with counterfeiting. Fifty spurious dollars, which are still current, and a number of counterfeit plates were captured with the prisoners at Coast's home at Lisbon, Pa.

## Helen Keller Can Speak.

Helen Keller, the deaf, blind and lame, before dumb student at Radcliffe College, recently astonished and delighted the freshmen class, of which she is a vice-president, by making a short address. It was at a class luncheon in Fay Hall.

## Many Slaves with Steamers.

The steamer City of Poughkeepsie, with thirty passengers, is reported a total wreck in Lynn Canal, Alaska. The number of fatalities is unknown, but it is feared that the list may be long.

## Smothered in Folding Bed.

Henry Bonn, 48 years old, a retired tobaccoist, living in Chicago, was smothered in a folding bed. Mr. Bonn retired in perfect health.

## PAID \$25,000 RANSOM.

Edward Cudahy Gave Gold for the Return of His Son.

Twenty-five thousand dollars in gold is the price paid by Edward A. Cudahy, the millionaire packer of Omaha, for the return of his son, Edward Cudahy, Jr., who was abducted by a gang of kidnapers Tuesday night.

Wednesday about noon, and several hours after a letter demanding \$25,000 ransom had been left in the front yard at the Cudahy residence, another missive was delivered to Mr. Cudahy at his residence. It came through the mails and contained a proposition to return the boy safe and unharmed provided the sum of \$25,000 was paid that night. In the letter were full directions as to where the money was to be left, and the assurance was given that the missing boy would be allowed to return home within a few hours of the time the cash was received. A consultation was held at once and, impelled by the strain under which the entire household was laboring, Mr. Cudahy decided to comply with the terms offered and ransom his son.

The money was secured by a trusted messenger, who was sworn to secrecy, and was brought to the Cudahy residence. Mr. Cudahy had one of his horses harnessed to a light buggy, and, taking the money with him, he left for the designated place, at which it had been stipulated it was to be left. In the buggy he carried a red lantern, and was alone. Leaving the house he drove five miles west of town on the Sherman avenue road until he came to a white lantern that was hanging on a short stick by the side of the road. This was the place where he was to leave the boy's ransom, and, alighting from his buggy, he deposited the sack close to the stick bearing the white light. Then, without seeing any one, he returned to his home.

## POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

McKinley Plurality, According to Official Returns, 509,824.

The New York Times of Thursday morning publishes a table showing the popular vote for presidential electors in the recent election. Minnesota was the last State to declare its vote, this not having been done until Wednesday. In some States, as in Louisiana and South Carolina, there were the nominations of both parties, Republican and Democratic; upon the ballots in other States there were three and four, and in some eight.

## EDWARD CUDAHY, JR.

win's place, which is 332 South Thirty-seventh street, only two doors from my house, when two men jumped out on me. "One of them had a pistol and he shoved it in my face, and said if I made any noise he would do for me."

"Then he said, 'I am going to Harp County, you are Eddie McFee, and I arrest you for robbing your aunt of \$500.'"

"I thought that they had made a mistake, and I was not so very scared. But when I was told to get in a buggy standing near I felt differently. When I got in the buggy I was put between the two men who were masked."

"We had not gone very far when a man on a horse rode up and spoke to my captors, asking if they had me. Then he rode ahead. We drove south in Thirty-seventh street at a trot. All the time I was trying to show that I was not Eddie McFee."

"As the buggy neared Leavenworth street I saw a car coming, and looking through the lighted windows as it blacked out I could see the conductor, who was an acquaintance of mine. I said that he would identify me. With that the man driving whipped up his horse and turned the corner."

"When we reached Fifty-sixth and Center streets, near Ruskers Park, I was blindfolded. I should say we drove about three miles, stopped and when I came to a stop I was carried out of the buggy and up some steps and inside a house. I was taken through the halls and as the bandage was off my eyes I saw that there was no furniture. Everything was bare."

"When I got to the second floor—the top—I was placed in a room and chained to the floor. One fellow who I discerned stayed with me, begin drinking and pretty soon began to talk. He said that there were six men in the scheme to carry me off and that they had been laying for me for four months."

"He also said he was from Denver and that the first plan was to steal one of my five little sisters, but that they had never had a chance."

"I slept in a chair that night, which was Tuesday, and was mighty tired the next day. The men who guarded me treated me well enough, but said my father would have to put up the stuff to get me back. I had something to eat, but the food was coarse. Wednesday night I heard the front door slam and some one came running upstairs."

"It was late, but before I had time to think and after he had whispered to the jailer, I was blindfolded and put in a one-horse wagon. Almost before I knew it I was untied, the cloth taken from my eyes, and I was told to dig out."

"You know the rest. I was found at Thirty-sixth and Leavenworth, only three blocks from home."

## Told in a Few Lines.

Big floods in Mexico. Hundreds of cattle drowned.

Methodist Church has \$200,000 invested in schools and colleges.

John R. Wilkins of Chicago lost his life in saving a woman from a runaway team.

The Mayor of Omaha has ordered glove contests and prize fights to be stopped in that city.

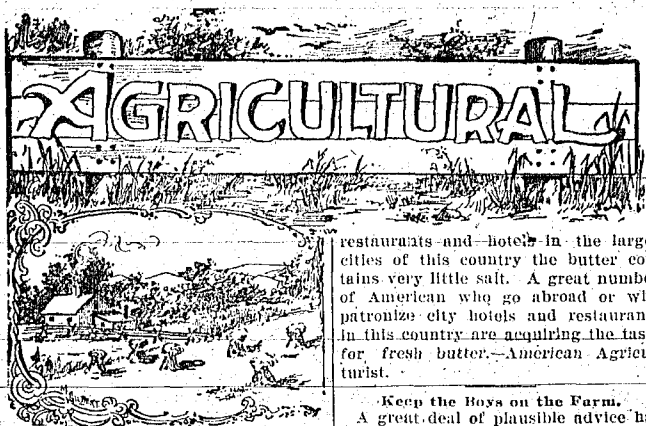
A large shipment of potatoes, first of the kind, will soon be made from Washington to China.

The Swiss government has decided the Franco-Brazilian boundary dispute practically in favor of Brazil.

T. W. Barstow has been elected president of the Standard Oil Company to succeed the late A. M. Gregor.

## GENERAL KNOX, WHO IS PRESSING DE WET HARD.

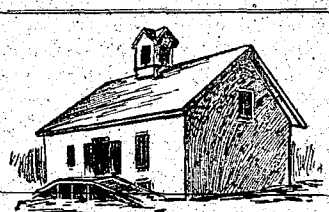




**FRUIT STORAGE HOUSE.**  
The Vermont Station gives a description, with illustration, of a frame storage house in which low temperature and ventilation are provided by throwing open doors and windows during cool spells in the fall and keeping them closed at other times. The house is 30 by 50 feet and has two stories and basement. The basement and first floor are used for storing fruit and hold 1,000 barrels each. The second floor is for empty barrels, etc. The building has double walls and double windows. An oil stove gives heat enough to keep the fruit from freezing in winter. The lumber used in the construction of this house was as follows:

Three thousand five hundred feet wall boarding, 3,000 feet roof boarding, 3,500 feet ceiling (inside), 7,200 feet floor boards (double floors), 4,000 feet clapboards, 25 bundles lath, and 22 1/2 squares slate.

Outside Finish—Two hundred feet (linear measure) 5-inch crown mold, 190 feet (linear measure) 3-inch bed mold,



APPLE STORAGE HOUSE.

300 feet (linear measure) 1/2 by 10 mold for freeze and fascia, 200 feet (linear measure) 1/2 by 7 base and water table, 200 feet (linear measure) 1/2 by 12 planers.

Corner boards, four pieces, 1/2 by 5, 15 feet; four pieces, 1/2 by 6, 15 feet.

Sills, eight pieces, 2 by 8, 15 feet; 16 pieces, 2 by 8, 13 feet.

Floor joists, 50 pieces, 2 by 9, 15 1/2 feet; 26 pieces, 2 by 9, 30 feet.

Collar ties to rafters, 26 pieces, 1 1/2 by 9, 19 feet.

Wall studs, 100 pieces, 3 by 4, 14 feet; 20 pieces, 3 by 4, 12 feet.

Rafters, 56 pieces, 2 by 8, 21 feet.

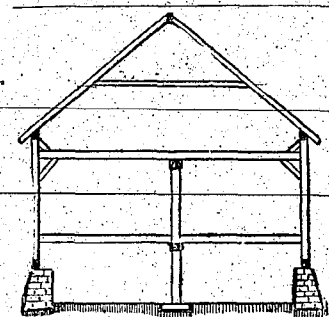
Braces, 26 pieces, 2 by 6, 8 feet; 26 pieces, 1 by 6, 8 feet.

Ribbons, 10 pieces, 1 by 4, 10 feet.

Ridge poles, four pieces, 2 by 12, 13 feet.

This bill is estimated at \$143.63, and the house cost \$1,500 finished. The labor of building was performed by the owner at spare times.

Such storage buildings as the one just described, which depends on the husbanding and utilization of low temperature during cold waves in early spring and fall, would not, of course, fulfill their purpose during the hot summer months. They are obviously best adapted to a cold climate, such as is found in the Northern States. Here they can, in the opinion of the New Hampshire Station, be made more useful in our present transitional period of storage construction than any other. Their defect is that they do not main-



CROSS SECTION OF APPLE HOUSE.

tain a sufficiently low and even temperature, and they would be of little use in a warm climate. It is, however, but a step from such a fruit house to ice storage. Aside from the details of construction, the only difference is that the upper story is used for storing ice, thus cooling the air in the top of the building, which sinks and in turn cools the room below.

#### Market Value of Ensilage.

Prof. Phelps makes quite an elaborate computation as regards a fair market value of ensilage, from which he decides that it is worth about one-third to one-fourth the price per ton of a good stock hay free from clover. He figures it in this way: There is about 480 pounds of water free or dry matter in a ton of ensilage and 1,740 pounds in a ton of hay, but when the digestibility is estimated there are 200 pounds of food elements digestible in the ton of silage, and about 1,000 pounds in the ton of hay, being not enough to call it one-third of the food value. But we do not always compute the value to the dairyman by the nutritive value if the Professor does. The more succulent and easily digested silage when given as a part of the food ration will produce more milk than one-third of its weight in hay. That is those who have tried it say that thirty pounds of ensilage a day with ten pounds of hay will give better results than twenty pounds of hay. As those who have grown it for years say the cost when in the silo is from \$2.50 per ton with best machinery up to \$3.50 when much hand labor is used, we think it is profitable for the farmer to put up his ensilage.

**Too Much Salt.**  
Too much salt is used by many butter makers. The whole tendency among consumers is toward fresher butter. In England and on the continent butter made in those countries is served particularly fresh and white. In the best

restaurants and hotels in the larger cities of this country the butter contains very little salt. A great number of American who go abroad or who patronize city hotels and restaurants in this country are acquiring the taste for fresh butter.—American Agriculturist.

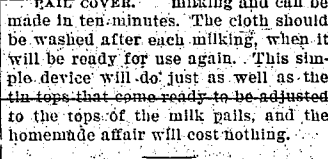
**Keep the Boys on the Farm.**  
A great deal of plausible advice has been given under this heading, which may or may not be practicable when applied to rural life. But one secret of keeping the boys in the country home, and thus solving the abandoned farm problem, is in arousing their interest and giving them some personal share in that farm, something which they can feel is their own, and which will be theirs also when the time comes for its sale. For this purpose nothing is better than poultry raising. Many a boy has become a successful poultry keeper by having a pair of bantam fowl given him when a child, and being made responsible for their care and keeping. Do not discourage the crude attempts of the boy, nor laugh at his enthusiasm, but tactfully point out the best way to accomplish the end he desires; show him how to care for his little flock, and foster his interest in every way. Teach him about the nature and habits of the hen, and cultivate in him the faculty of careful observation.

As the boy grows up, his interest will deepen, and when the time comes that boys are tempted away from the farm by the attractions of city life, he will be unwilling to leave the business which he has built up and which he finds profitable. Give him occasionally a pair of fancy fowl; encourage him to exhibit at the fair and to take a pride in the condition of the feathered community under his care.

A subscription to a good poultry journal or live farm paper, if he is at all inclined to reading, will help to stimulate his interest. If the boy, the average country boy, has a pleasant, money-making employment, he will not often desire to leave the farm; and that employment may often be found in poultry raising. It is a business which is never likely to be overcrowded. Encourage the boys; they are the lifeblood of New England.—Maine Farmer.

#### Clean Milk.

To secure cleanliness in milking the American Agriculturist suggests a wooden hoop a little smaller than the top of the milk pail. Put a square of cheesecloth over the top of the pail and hold in place by the hoop, as shown. This is an aid to cleanliness and can be made in ten minutes. The cloth should be washed after each milking, when it will be ready for use again. This simple device will do just as well as the tin tops that come ready to be adjusted to the tops of the milk pails, and the homestead affair will cost nothing.



BAKED COVER.

**Barnyard Sheds.**  
We once knew a man who decided that he would make a tight board fence on the north and east sides of his barnyard to protect the cattle from the wind, as it would cost but little more than any other snug fence. When this was done he found that a little expense would roof over the space between the fence at one side and end and the building. Then he had a shed, not quite water tight, for he did not shingle it, but battened the cracks, where the cattle could stand while he was cleaning out the stables and spreading the bedding in a stormy day, and longer when the sun shone into it, and they were much more comfortable. It was pleasing to see how the cattle would gather in that shed after they had drunk, while waiting for the door to open that they might go into the barn. The expense was small and was more than repaid by the comfort of the cattle, and probably by saving of food, though the farmers of those days did not carry their experiments on as scientifically and get results as exactly as the experiment stations do now. When they thought a new method paid they did not figure the profit down to fractions of a cent.—American Cultivator.

#### Raising Calves.

It is something of a task for even one who has had considerable experience to select a calf that will make a good dairy cow. We should be shy of one that was not from good milking stock on the part of its mother and both its grandmothers, but if its pedigree was as long as a page in the herd book, and it did not suit in showing what we call the marks of a good dairy cow in well-formed udder and teats, and its general form, we should be quite unwilling to raise it. But many a good calf is spoiled by the feeding and care afterward. These are the two extremes to be avoided, in feeding so as to favor the increase of fat, or so deficient a food in amount or quality as to check its growth. Good early cut hay and a little bran or oats every day during the winter is the best treatment, and a few roots or a little ensilage are the cheapest feeds because they produce the best results. Then a warm and comfortable stable, and no exposure to cold storms, or even to cold winds, and never allowing it to be tyrannized over by older animals, with a little petting every day, may make a good heifer if the calf is right in the fall.—Exchange.

#### Adulterated Flour.

It is said that one reason why English buyers prefer to purchase wheat and have it ground there, instead of buying American flour, is that they have found evidences in the flour of adulteration with corn flour, and even corn cobs, clay and other substances. If this charge is true, there is no one to blame but the millers if they do not grind all the wheat we grow, or all they need to keep their mills busy. It is said that the Millers' National Association will take action in the matter.

## ON THE WRONG TRACK

### THE TRUST AND DINNER-PAIL QUESTION.

Mistaken Democratic Content on the Tariff-Protected Trusts Have Arbitrarily Increased the Price of Necessaries—Kansas Is Regenerated.

The Boston Post, in its issue for last Sunday, discourses at some length and with considerable fervor on "The Man with the Dinner Pail." Our Boston contemporary submits that those citizens who were induced by the "dinner pail" argument to lend their aid to keep the Republican party in power in Washington are learning something from the course of events since the election. Although the pail may be full up to the present time, our contemporary asserts that the man who carries it has to pay more to keep it in that plethoric condition. "The sudden activity of trusts in putting up prices immediately after election" is noted as "significant and ominous." The first of these offenders to come in for sacrification at the hands of the Boston Post is "the great Pennsylvania coal trust," which, it says, did not wait for the election, but advanced prices "regardless of the political situation." "The others," it says, "held off until the party crisis was past; now they are putting on the screws." The attention of the man with the pail is called to the alleged fact "that the first in the field to levy tribute upon him are those trusts which control necessities of life. He will also observe that those trusts are favorites of the Republican tariff, sustained by the protection which the Dingley bill provides against competition."

Let us inspect the latter of these two allegations and see how it tallies, or fails to tally, with the truth. The Boston Post assuredly must know that there is no duty on anthracite coal. That commodity certainly is not a "favorite of the Republican tariff." The Boston Post also knows that Congress has not, and, under the Constitution of the United States, could not have, anything to do with the coal business. It knows also that there is not a Democrat in Congress who is not bound by fidelity to his party's creed to oppose any and every movement looking to national control of State corporations.

The Chicago beef trust comes next on our contemporary's list of tariff-protected sinners. "This," we are told, "is the trust for whose benefit hides were taken off the free list, where they had been for a quarter of a century, and a tariff tax was laid upon the material of a great New England industry, and upon the footwear of the man with the dinner pail, his wife and his children."

That duty is 50 cents a hide, and it was ostensibly laid for the benefit of the cattle raisers. It may be that the members of the beef combine profit by it more than do the men from whom they buy cattle, but it is no insignificant levy that it is no serious factor in the price of meat, nor does it greatly enhance the cost of footwear. Still, if it is really promotive of injustice, it might well be repealed.

The Boston Post waxes eloquent in its denunciation of the salt trust. It says, among other things, that "under the Democratic regime salt was on the free list, and for this reason a great variety of food products were available to fill the dinner pail at reasonable prices. The Dingley tariff placed a duty on salt, and as soon as the salt trust floundered the tariff made permanent by the election of a Republican government, it puts up the price of this necessary of life to the top notch that the 'protection' will stand."

If the protection accorded to the salt industry is abused, the wrong should be abolished. The Washington Post is intemperate to any and all abuses of protection. But it is absurd to speak of the price of salt as having any effect upon the cost of a dinner, or even upon the expense of subsisting the average family for a year.

But the most ridiculous of our Boston contemporary's complaints relates to Standard Oil. It is true that the price of oil has been increased, and it is also true that the combine which controls that business has made and is making immense profits. But the Boston Post knows very well that there is no duty on coal oil, and it is not ignorant of the fact that Congress has no right to interfere with the State charters under which that business is conducted.

There are combinations of a more or less monopolistic character that are sheltered by the tariff, but the Boston Post skillfully dodges them and delivers its hardest blows upon the anthracite coal and Standard Oil trusts. It would be an insult to our Boston contemporary's intelligence to assume or even to suspect that it is ignorant of the fact that neither of these combines gets any help from the tariff. What, then, is the object of such an appeal to "the man with the dinner pail"? Is it possible that our contemporary presumes on his ignorance of the subject?—Washington Post.

#### The Favored Land.

Word comes that the total number of immigrants who will come into this country during the present fiscal year will reach 450,000, the largest number on record since 1892. There is no intention here to discuss the advantages or disadvantages of increased immigration. The fact merely as a fact is worthy of attention, though. The purpose of every immigrant in coming to this country is to better his condition. When times are dull and work scarce in the United States, therefore, the foreigner is not inclined to leave familiar haunts, however evil the conditions, for the uncertainties of this country. Furthermore, he gets little encouragement from the steamship companies to emigrate under those circumstances. But when there is a job in this country for every man who can and will work, the immigrants come in herds. The increase in immigration, therefore, is a tribute, welcome or otherwise, to the prosperity which the protective tariff system, restored by the Dingley law, has brought to this country, as the large immigration in 1892 was a tribute to the prosperity which followed the enactment of the McKinley law of 1890. The would-be immigrants apparently

put no more confidence in Mr. Bryan's predictions of hard times in case of President McKinley's re-election than did the people of the United States.

## WORK OF CONGRESS.

### MUCH ACCOMPLISHED IN FIRST TWO WEEKS.

National Legislature Got Down to Its Duties in a Businesslike Manner—Consideration Is Given at Once to Pending Legislation.

Washington correspondence: Never did Congress get down to business at the beginning of a session in a more businesslike manner than this year. From the opening day no opportunity has been omitted to give needed consideration to pending legislation. In the House, where debate is abridged, and, necessarily, the greatest amount of effective work has been accomplished, the passage of such measures as the army bill, the Groot oleomargarine bill and the revenue reduction bill—all within two weeks of the opening of the session—shows what may be accomplished by a business administration, because it must not be forgotten that the measures thus rapidly disposed of are those that have been urgently recommended by the President.

In the Senate, however, things are different. There, at the opening, precedence was given to the merchant marine bill, but this gives way to the discussion of executive business and appropriation bills. The time of the Senate has therefore been divided during the first two weeks of a session between two great propositions known as the shipping bill and the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. In the discussion of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty it is easy for one familiar with legislative procedure to notice the outcropping filibustering tactics on the part of certain Senators. At the beginning of the session a vote upon the shipping bill in the Senate was confidently looked for before the holidays. But now it is apparent that a vote will not be reached before late in January. When the vote will be taken cannot be safely predicted. Of course, if a vote on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty can be delayed until the army bill reaches the Senate, then debate may be protracted upon that measure which will have precedence over the shipping bill—until the necessity for a vote upon the appropriation bills forces a vote upon the army bill.

Once the appropriation bills come before the Senate, if it be the desire of members to defer a vote upon the shipping bill, that will be easy of accomplishment without a showing of hands, or a disclosure of motives. The shipping bill is one of the most important measures now before Congress, and the opposition to it, whatever the object, cannot have any other result than to defer, indefinitely, the rehabilitation of our shipping upon the seas—an accomplishment to which the Republican party has been committed over and over again in State and national conventions. That the pending bill is a Republican measure, and has the endorsement of the party as such, is not doubted. The facts speak clearly for themselves. Republicans were in control of the Fifty-fifth as they are of the Fifty-sixth Congress. The bill now pending is the only one that has been introduced by Republicans, and may therefore be accepted as the one that the party leaders intend shall carry out the party's pledges in behalf of our merchant marine.

In addition to this, the bill has been twice before the House Committee on Commerce, and it has been as often favorably reported from each of these committees with the endorsement of every Republican member. Considering that the bill has been discussed at great length at hearings held by each committee, and in succeeding years, it will be clear that ample opportunity has occurred for all of those advocating its passage, and all of those opposed to its passage, to secure at the hands of the committees the most careful consideration of their statements. Each committee has by a majority vote recommended the passage of the measure to its respective branch of Congress. To say, under these circumstances, that it is not a bill to which the Republican party is committed, is to at the same time charge the Republican party with wilful neglect in the fulfillment of its solemn promises.

If the bill now pending is not the measure to which the party is committed or through which the party expects to see its promises to revive our merchant marine fulfilled, then to what measure can the party point as having in view the fulfillment of these promises? Manifestly none, because no other is before Congress. Clearly the Republican party is either intending to fulfill its pledges through the pending bill or it has no intention whatever of fulfilling its pledges with respect to our ships upon the sea. It does not matter that opposition to the bill has arisen here and there. The duty of Congress and the promise of the Republican party is the earliest possible passage of such a measure as will most quickly and effectively revive our merchant marine in the foreign trade.

Congress must be impressed, therefore, with the obligations which a majority of its members, at least, are under to the electorate of the nation. The most pronounced of these obligations—in fact, the obligation that has been longest deferred, as to accomplishment—is that involved in the rehabilitation of the American ship upon the seas of the world. In party platforms, in the party press, and upon the stump, the points have been over and over again pointed out that the people of this nation are paying more than \$175,000,000 a year to foreign ships for doing our foreign carrying, and that this intolerable condition must and will be remedied just as soon as Congress can get down to the consideration of the question. If, in the discussion of the pending bill, Congress has been deceiving the people, without any intention of passing it, the sooner the people understand the situation, the better.

After all has been said there is this much that is undeniable: the agents of the foreign steamship lines in Washington are delighted with the delay in the consideration of the shipping bill. If this can be kept up only a little longer, they believe they will have nothing to fear at this session from an American shipping bill. This means at least

an additional \$175,000,000 to foreign ships, even if the refusal of Congress to consider the bill at this session, insures its passage at the next session. But, more likely, it means at least two years of further discussion, and, consequently, \$350,000,000 more of the American people's money paid into the pockets of foreign shipowners for doing the carrying of our imports and exports that the American people desire to see carried in American ships.

When Congress meets after the holidays a new century will have dawned. Marvellous as has been the growth of the United States during the century now closing—a growth without parallel in history—infinitely more marvellous will be its development during the coming century. With nearly 50,000,000 of the most intelligent people in the world composing the American nation, with resources unequalled elsewhere, with the intelligence and skill required for their exploitation, and with an overflowing abundance of capital with which to exploit our resources, to what heights may we not aspire, and to what a commanding position and influence in the world may we not attain, before the close of the next century.

T. P. A.

#### In Bryan's State and Country.

The details of the vote in Nebraska, as reported in dispatches from Lincoln, present some interesting features. In one precinct in Antelope County, for instance, where in 1896 Bryan got 45 votes and McKinley got only 2, in 1900 McKinley got 40 votes and Bryan got none. It looks as though they must have been having some McKinley prosperity in that vicinity during the last four years.

In Bryan's home county the farming districts gave him in 1896 a majority of nearly 300, while this year McKinley carried them by a majority of 241. Perhaps some of those Nebraska mortgages which have been paid off since President McKinley's election in 1896 belonged up that way. And when it comes to a choice between voting for a "favorite son" or even for a neighbor and voting for one's own individual prosperity and for the prosperity of the whole country, the "favorite son" has to take second place. It is hard on Mr. Bryan, but a calamity candidate usually hasn't a very good time in this country, where the people have so often had an opportunity to see that it lies entirely with themselves whether they will have prosperity or not. The prosperity argument was, as Mr. Bryan has said, the most potent element in his defeat, and nowhere was it more potent than in Mr. Bryan's own State and country.—American Economist.

#### Took Effect Automatically.

The amazing thing about the industrial revival after McKinley's election was its suddenness. It seemed to take effect automatically, almost instantly, without a decent natural interval for the mere routine details of business. The explanation of this, obviously, is the preparation of the business mind for the event and the great number of contingent contracts. These took effect on the day after election without even the formality of a confirmatory telegram, and industrial establishments could order work on them to begin at once. Besides these actual contracts contingent on the election, there seem to have been a great number of orders ready to send out in the first mail after news of it was had on which work could begin almost as soon. The suddenness of the industrial movement distinguishes it from four years ago more than its volume. The notion that industrial energy was at such high pitch already that there could be no parallel of the increase of 1897 begins to be held with less confidence. But there was less certainty of the event in advance in 1896, and the machinery of industry was idle and rusty. It took some time for it to get in motion after feeling the new impulse. This year it took the impulse like a powder fuse and leaped ahead under it with almost explosive force.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

#### Hard Blow to Silver.

About the hardest blow given to the cause of free silver comes from the fact, just proven, that had Bryan been elected in 1896 and run all of the mints of our country night and day and all of the silver dollars turned out were worth par with gold, the circulating medium could not have been half so greatly increased as it has been during the past three years by our great balance of trade, which has brought us the gold of Europe, and the increase of circulation given us through the new national bank law. This prosperity of our country is smashing the free silver doctrine like a sledge hammer drives down a carpet tack.

#### Army Reorganization.

The Army Reorganization bill, which is certain to become a law before the 4th of March, makes provision for the appointment to positions in the regular army of those young men who have faithfully served in the provisional army. Many of our distinguished officers in our old regular army were appointed to their positions on account of their faithful and brilliant service in the Civil War.

#### Reduction in War Taxes.

The reduction in the war tax provided by the bill recently reported in the House Committee on Ways and Means will relieve the people of quite all of the irksome features of war taxation. Only those who can best afford to pay a war tax will be required to pay anything after June next.

#### Railroads Bolster Prosperity.

It is said that more miles of railroads have been contracted since the Presidential election of 1900 than were constructed during the entire four years of President Cleveland's last term. And the more railroads there are built, the greater the demand seems to be for the construction of others.

#### Would Not Submit.

The whole secret of the late Republican success lies in the fact that the country would not submit to a treatment of dwarfing.—San Francisco Chronicle.

#### New York Tenement Houses.

The law in New York allows tenement houses a height of eighty-five feet—seven stories and a basement—when the first two floors are fireproof, and 150 feet—twelve stories—when fireproof throughout.

## HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT



### Kills Bugs and Microbes.

That the microbes of contagious diseases lurk in the carpets is admitted without argument, and it can be realized that their extermination is an end worthy of attainment. It would also be of advantage to destroy the moths and other insects which find their way into the carpet. With these objects in view Oscar S. Kulman, of Savannah, Ga., has designed the anti-septic broom here shown. It consists of a bag to be attached to the end of the broom handle before the straws are wired in place, with a hole drilled in the handle to a point above the straws for the insertion of the chemicals, etc., which form the microbe destroyer. The anti-septic is preferably made in the form of hard balls, which readily roll into the bag through the channel, and to promote the dissemination of the compound through the straws a quantity of water, alcohol or other solvent may also be introduced through the agency of a can, or the balls and liquid may be replaced by a semi-fluid antiseptic, which will slowly filter through the fabric and dampen the broom.

#### Crullers.

One pint of sour milk, two eggs, four teaspoonsful of melted lard, two teaspoonsful of soda, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one and one-half cupsful of sugar, one-half teaspoonful of salt, nutmeg or other flavoring to taste, and add flour to make a soft batter as can be handled. If allowed to stand on the ice until thoroughly chilled and only a part of the mixture is put on to the board at a time, a softer paste can be used than if used while warm, and the crullers will be proportionally lighter and more delicate. Roll into sheets one-half inch thick and cut into rounds with a hole in the center. Fry in deep fat and keep them turning with a long roasting fork. Fry to a golden brown. If too many are added at one time the fat will be cooled, the cooking will be slower and the cakes will absorb the fat.

#### English Apple Pie.

Secure a dish two inches deep with a flange nearly an inch wide; fill two-thirds full of tart apples pared, quartered and cored; sprinkle sugar over the top, add a few bits of butter, a little cinnamon, and enough water to cook the fruit. Wet the flange with cold water; cover the fruit with a thin sheet of puff paste, and trim off evenly with the finger. Cut a strip of paste wide enough to cover the flange; wet the first layer with cold water; lay the strip on top, and pinch the two together to form a scallop finish. Sift two-tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar over the top, and bake. In serving, lay a triangular piece of crust on the plate with a tablespoonful of apple beside it.

#### White Sauce.

Two tablespoonfuls of butter, two heaping tablespoonfuls of flour, one pint of milk (or cream); one-half teaspoonful of salt; one-half teaspoonful of pepper. Place chafing dish directly over the flame and cook the butter until it bubbles; then add the flour, and cook thoroughly. Thus the flour sacs are burst open by the great heat and made digestible. Now place the hot-water pan under the chafing dish, and add the milk in thirds, being careful to rub the sauce as it thickens into a smooth paste each time before adding more milk. The seasoning should be put in last.

#### A Flavoring Salt.

An herbaceous salt that is useful for flavoring ragouts, forcemeats, etc., is made as follows: Rub to a powder half an ounce each of basil, thyme, dried bay leaves, marjoram, and add half an ounce each of powdered mace, quarter ounce of grated nutmeg, one ounce of black pepper, and a quarter ounce each of ground cloves and of cayenne. Pound all together in a mortar and sift them through a dry sieve. Add four ounces of dry salt to every ounce of the mixture. Put into a tight box.

#### Apples for Brain.

Among all fruits the apple stands first with the larger number of persons as being obtainable in good condition more days in a year than any other fruit. Apples placed ready for the morning, to eat as appetite demands, will be found a turning point where little ones are troubled with many petty ailments, reminding a doctor's advice. There are few children who would not eat an apple before breakfast if allowed the privilege.

#### Sunday Tea Dish.

A palatable dish for luncheon or Sunday night tea is made thus: Take two tablespoonfuls of apricot jam, or preserved peaches will answer, mix with a wine glass of sherry, rub through a wire sieve, then whisk with a gill of cream and a tablespoonful of sugar. Beat to a froth the whites of two eggs, mix lightly with the cream and pour the mixture into custard cups. Chopped pistachio nuts may be placed on top of the cream. Serve with lady fingers or small sponge cakes.

#### Creamed Spinach.

Cook the thoroughly washed spinach twenty minutes in salted water; drain well, and chop fine. Return to the fire, add one tablespoonful of butter, salt and pepper, and stir until the butter is melted; then add two tablespoonfuls of cream, the finely chopped yolks of two hard-boiled eggs, and beat well.

#### Crushed Chicken.

One pint of cream sauce, one pint of cold chicken, cut in thin pieces, and highly seasoned with salt, pepper and celery salt. For a variety also, one can use cold raw steers (small), and fill with the cream sauce, and fill with the cream sauce, and fill with the cream sauce.

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[illegible]







LAST WINTER'S OVERCOAT.

When the stormy breezes bluster  
Through the shade trees, lank and bare,  
And the first frost flakes sparkle  
In the chilly morning air,  
When we take an inventory  
Of our useful things we gloat;  
'Tis then we wake our tender interest  
In last winter's overcoat.

Featherly we pick the mothballs  
From the pockets where they've lain,  
And with sponge and brush we labor  
To remove each spot and stain;  
Mourning the frequent tokens  
Of our hungry friend the moth,  
Where he feasted at his leisure  
On the sleek imported cloth.

But at length, with some misgivings,  
We pronounce it fit to wear;  
Yet we shun our duds companions  
And resent their haughty stare.  
And we're apt to lose some slumber  
And some easy we devote  
To the man who need not worry  
Over last winter's overcoat.

-Peter Grant.

The Little Lacemaker.

MILLE NOEMI VERDIER, a lacemaker of Valenciennes, was as good as she was pretty, and her modesty and simplicity commanded the respect of all.

Left an orphan at thirteen years of age she lived with her brother, three years her senior, who, having suddenly become the head of the house, labored for his little sister and himself at cabinet making.

The two lived happily together; but the years passed and the time of military service came. Louis was obliged to go. The separation was terrible to those two children, who loved each other so much.

Left alone in the little lodgings, this suddenly become too large for her, Noemi with bleeding heart applied herself to her work and wrought marvels from the flax fields.

Each Saturday she carried back her work and when she returned home divided her earnings in two parts. Must she not send a small subsidy to her soldier brother, who was thinking of her there in his far-away garriçon?

On his side Louis behaved in his regiment as he did in Valenciennes; that is to say, like an honest man, and so, at the end of the second year of his absence he was able to announce one beautiful morning that he had been promoted to sergeant.

You can imagine how happy Noemi was when her heart throbbled with joy. Oh, how proud she was of her dear brother! But her happiness was short. In a few weeks came a letter. The war-cloud had burst all at once; armed France rushed to the frontier of the West.

The dreadful war began. From the letters of her beloved Louis she learned the successive details of the French army. Worth, Rozenville, Saint-Privat, Gravelotte, Sedan. Then silence followed—no more letters, no more news, nothing.

Noemi, who never read the papers, hastened now to the office of the Guetier de Valenciennes and of the Bôche de la Frontière, seeking there some little ray of hope. She listened to the talk on the street, she mingled with the groups of people commenting on the news, she gave ear to the painful accounts of the war and she learned, with a sinking heart, that her brother's regiment had met with severe losses.

Meanwhile the wounded soldiers were sent, through Hirsan and Avesnes, to the towns and cities on the northern frontier. Every day fresh convoys arrived in Valenciennes.

All the hospitals were full, and still they came. Then private ambulances were organized everywhere—chaises and factories opened their doors to the unfortunate wounded soldiers.

One morning the report was circulated that a convoy of wounded from her brother's regiment had arrived during the night.

To the poor girl a glimmer of hope returned. She ran from one to the other, asking the nurses, bending over every cot, but the hope of the morning vanished.

All at once she remembered that the day before they had opened in Saint-Sauveur a hospital intended especially for the officers. Was there any possibility that an unknown sergeant might have been brought there? Surely not. Yet, notwithstanding, she found strength to go thither.

An army surgeon came toward her. "What do you wish, mademoiselle?" "Oh, monsieur! Pardon! I am looking for my brother, Sergeant Louis Verdier."

"You mean Lieutenant Louis Verdier?" And pointing with his finger toward the long row of mattresses on the floor, "he is in the sixth bed."

To the poor girl it seemed as if the earth vanished from beneath her feet. She choked back an exclamation of joy, staggered forward a few steps and with an outburst of infinite happiness knelt before the bed of Lieutenant Verdier, who, with his head wrapped in flannel, was lying in a heavy stupor.

"Louis! Louis! It is I!" she exclaimed, trembling, with clasped hands, ready to fall.

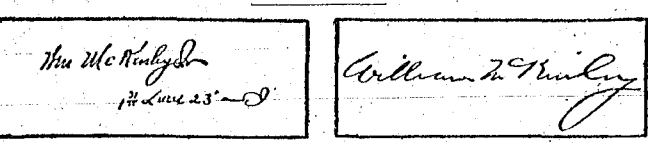
At this appeal the wounded man, recovered his consciousness, opened his eyes and perceived his sister, but not being able to raise his head he stretched forth both his hands, which she seized in hers and covered with tears. In the meantime the surgeon approached, and, half unwillingly, led her away.

"You must not cause him any emotion, or we cannot guarantee anything, priest! Your brother's wound is doing well; he will recover; that is certain, if you do not undo our work."

"Oh, monsieur le docteur, never mind, monsieur le docteur, this is enough for to-day. Come back to-morrow morning, but now go home."

"Do you see, my dear Louis," said the happy Noemi to him a few days later, sitting by the bedside of her brother, "yesterday the merchant for whom I work ordered of me a piece of magnificent lace for a wealthy English lady. I began to work on it last night and I hope to finish it in ten days. For this work they will pay me a very high price. Do you know what I am going to do with the money?"

EVOLUTION OF A SIGNATURE.



Signature of Lieut. McKinley in 1864. Signature of President of United States in 1900. These fond of studying character in handwriting will find much of interest in the signatures of President McKinley, Jr., of the Twenty-third Ohio volunteer infantry, and William McKinley, President of the United States. Unless one looks closely at the signatures it may seem hard to trace much similarity. Still, it is there, and can be found in a number of places.

When the older of the signatures was written the father of the boy lieutenant was alive, and the future President was William Jr. This signature was written across the face of a small photograph, and there was not room to spell the "William" out in full, even if the lieutenant had wished to do so. The photograph was taken and the signature written when President McKinley was 21 years old, and when he had not had occasion to sign his name more than a few times, comparatively. The other signature is thirty-five years older, being that of the President of the nation. For all the changes that time made in the signature and in the man who wrote it, there are interesting similarities in the two fac-similes.

"Speak, my darling," answered the young officer. "The surgeon says that you will soon be able to get up. I am going to take you home to your little nest and take care of you day and night. You shall see how happy we will be and how quickly you will be well."

"Dear, dear sister! Oh, what a good idea, and how I shall hasten to get strong, so as to be able to go with you."

The morning, when she came in, she found her brother, who had been lying in bed, now sitting up, and pointing with his eyes to a new wounded officer, whom they had brought in and placed on a mattress beside his own. The wounded man was M. de Lauterac d'Ambrose, lieutenant "aux chasseurs a pied," and had been struck in the shoulder by a bombshell.

"Poor young man!" said Noemi, compassionately. "He has no sister to take care of him." And she became interested in this man, whose death seemed certain.

In the meantime the days went by and Louis' convalescence progressed rapidly. Had he not promised to hurry? On the morning of the tenth day Noemi arrived, joy in her face, bringing a precious package wrapped in tissue paper.

She, too, had kept her word; her marvelous work was finished, and she brought it to show her brother before carrying it to the merchant who ordered it, and in her joy at being able to take her brother home she forgot about the poor, wounded man lying beside her.

"See how beautiful it is!" she said, displaying the delicate masterpiece upon the bed—proud of it, not because of its overwhelming difficulties, but because it enabled her to realize her most ardent wish, to bring her dear convalescent into their little nest in the little street, into the small lodgings where happiness would come back at the return of her beloved brother.

And they were both happy. With hands clasped, they contemplated the delicate lace.

All at once a piercing shriek drew them from their ecstasy. In making an effort to rise M. de Lauterac d'Ambrose had disarranged his bandages, the wound reopened, and the unfortunate man fell back on his bed covered with blood.

At the scream the surgeon was on the spot and in a twinkling had removed the bandage.

"Quick, quick! Some lint!" he cried. "Hurry, hurry!"

And while the nurses, beside themselves at the cries of the patient, searched everywhere for what was at hand, the stream of blood kept on flowing and the anxious surgeon multiplied his appeals.

The brother and sister, motionless, pale with fright, exchanged one glance. Noemi seized her precious lace, tore it in pieces, and gave it to the major, who applied it to the wound.

The hemorrhage was stopped. Louis and Noemi, trembling with emotion, looked at each other.

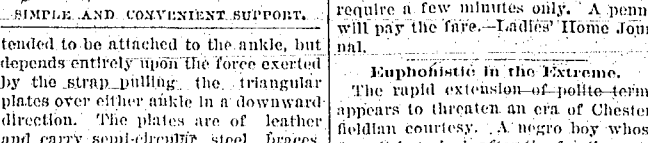
"Dear sister, thanks—" That was all that Louis could say. "It will make but a few days' delay," lisped the young girl, keeping back the tears just ready to flow. "I will begin my work again."

Lieutenant de Lauterac d'Ambrose is to-day colonel; he is the father of three children: one a big, pretty girl, almost as beautiful and sweet as her mother, whose name she wears, Noemi; and two fine-looking boys, who are "terrors," as their uncle assures us, the brave commandant Louis Vernier.

ANKLE BRACE FOR SKATERS.

Device for Giving Artificial Aid to Weak Ankles.

Many a person is prevented from learning to skate, both with roller and ice skates, by weakness of the ankles, and as skating is such a fascinating sport it is not to be wondered at that an effort is made to provide to brace the ankles for this sport. The latest device for this purpose has just been patented by Arthur J. and Robert T. Brauer of St. Louis, Mo., and is illustrated herewith. The brace is not in-



tended to be attached to the ankle, but depends entirely upon the force exerted by the strap pulling the triangular plates over either ankle in a downward direction. The plates are of leather and carry semi-circular steel braces, which are connected by a strap passing underneath the hollow of the foot. When the ankle starts to turn, the plate on the side toward which it bends draws the bones back into place, and there is no upward play to the brace. The sole of the shoe is also prevented from tilting in either direction, and as this movement always takes place when the ankle turns a further aid is

given by the device.

The rapid extension of police arms appears to threaten an era of Chesterfieldian courtesy. A negro boy whose duty it is to look after the family wash when taken to task for a delay of several days replied:

"The wash-lady says that the wash-gentleman was sick and she had to wait on him."

"The presumption is that the husband of the laundress has been ill."

MIRROR OF MICHIGAN.

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Farmer Boys Find Buried Treasure—Benton and Robbed in St. Joseph—Serious Collision in Bay City—Robbery of a Sawmill Man—Village Is Dying.

There is a story handed down from the Miami Indians, who, more than a century ago, lived and camped in Galien and farther north in the country, that there was a chest of silver and a pot of gold buried somewhere on the farm owned by Daniel W. Severn, just north of Galien. The Indians told W. M. Taddock, father of Mrs. D. W. Severn, former owner of the farm, about the hidden treasure buried there, but he never gave the story much credit, and thought it only talk. The story had been almost forgotten, until one day a son of the present owner picked up a Spanish gold piece, dated 1777. Several days later another coin was found. The spot was marked and a few days later the sons of Mr. Severn with a shovel and pick began to dig. The boys were rewarded by finding about a dozen gold, silver and copper coins, with dates ranging from 1743 to 1792.

Struck the Mast.

A serious accident occurred on the west approach to the Third street bridge in Bay City. Frank Peters, a drayman, was driving a team of horses attached to a wagon loaded with a vessel mast. He drove across the street railway track in front of trolley car 17 of the Salsburg line. Before Motorcar Green could reverse and stop the car it struck the mast. The vestibule of the car was smashed in and Greenwood was crushed in the wreck, being squeezed between the controller and body of the car.

Badly Wounded by Footpads.

Charles Miles Dustin, a traveling chemist, who resides at 510 Larabee street, Chicago, was picked up in an unconscious condition near the bridge over St. Joseph river between Benton Harbor and St. Joseph. While being removed to a doctor's office he kept muttering, "My money and watch are gone." Medical examination revealed severe wounds on the head, apparently caused by a sandbag. He had been in St. Joseph for several days, and was known to have a large sum of money in his possession.

Came Back from Alaska.

Melvin Rempick, from the Alaska gold fields, is visiting relatives and his mother who lives in Chesapeake township. He went to the Klondike in 1898 and is now worth over \$100,000. He is a Cherokee blackfoot, having also Spanish and French blood. He related how he built and maintained a church and conducted Christian Endeavor meetings at Valdez, his winter headquarters, and that he is the vice president of the society in Alaska.

Village Going Out of Existence.

The village of Choate will soon be wiped off the map. The place was founded by the Oshkosh Log and Lumber Company in 1892, and during the interim has been a flourishing lumber town, with a population of about 400.

Bound to a Bench.

A daring robbery took place at Okemos. Theodore Davis, proprietor of a sawmill at Okemos, was seized by three burly robbers and bound to a bench in his mill. The men ransacked Davis' clothing and robbed him of \$50 and a watch. Davis was badly hurt and his assailants would be able to identify his assailants.

Within Our Borders.

Flint is getting in line. An ordinance has just been passed by the Council permitting the running of automobiles on the streets.

THE NEW FAD.

The city authorities of Flint have decided to take vigorous steps to stop the all too frequent fighting and resisting of officers in the city.

Louis Williams of Thorford was the victim of a corn sheller. His left hand was caught in the cogs and before the machine was stopped he was minus three fingers.

Next Century Will Bring Longer Life.

The American will be taller by from one to two inches in the next hundred years. His increase of stature will result from better health, due to vast reforms in medicine, sanitation, food and athletics. He will live fifty years instead of thirty-five as at present; for he will reside in the suburbs. The city house will practically be no more. Building in blocks will be illegal. The trip from suburban home to office will require a few minutes only. A penny will pay the fare. Ladies' Home Journal.

Euphuistic in the Extreme.

The rapid extension of police arms appears to threaten an era of Chesterfieldian courtesy. A negro boy whose duty it is to look after the family wash when taken to task for a delay of several days replied:

"The wash-lady says that the wash-gentleman was sick and she had to wait on him."

"The presumption is that the husband of the laundress has been ill."

"Time is but a narrow cullie on the edge of eternity."

HOW MICHIGAN VOTED.

ANALYSIS SHOWS THAT MCKINLEY HAD 124,684 PLURALITY.

The canvass of the election returns has recently been completed. The work has been delayed on account of errors in the returns which had to be corrected. In some of the counties also there were errors in the names of candidates as they were printed on the official ballot, resulting in a large number of votes being canvassed as scattering which were intended for regular party nominees.

The canvass shows that President McKinley received 194,584 plurality in the State. The Republican candidate for President received 833, the Prohibition candidate 11,859, the Social Democratic candidate 2,826, and the Socialist Labor 903.

The plurality of Gov.-elect Bliss was 79,384. The following is a statement of the votes cast by counties for the offices of President and Governor:

The Odd Fellows of Elkhart are building a fine new hall in the village, which is expected to be completed in time for dedication on New Year's day.

The old Brant House, the most historic building in the city of St. Joseph, is about to be torn down to make room for a new block which is to be built in the spring.

A syndicate of Chicago doctors proposes to establish a sanatorium at Manitowish Beach, Devil's lake. It is the plan to make the beach a favorite summer resort for Chicago people.

Business men have finally come to the conclusion that bond roads are bad for business, and they are going to have some of the poorest highways leading into the village put into good condition.

There is a possibility that Midland may lose the big Dow chemical plant now located there, and the business men are hustling their liveliest to induce the proprietors not to remove from the village.

Michigan postmasters: Dot, J. V. Moran, vice P. R. Ooth, resigned; Peacock, J. W. Treiber, vice D. C. Penock, resigned; Stearns, G. Satter, vice P. A. Redman, resigned; St. Joseph, P. A. North, vice J. V. Moran, resigned.

Ed. Grover, an employee of the sugar factory at Alma, had a narrow escape from a terrible death. He was at work over the machine which chops the beets when the ladder he was standing on slipped. He grasped an iron railing and hung there in mid-air while the ladder went into the machine and was chopped to pieces.

Robert R. Blacker and Charles J. Canfield, Mayor of Manistee, announce that they will remove to Chicago immediately, having purchased residences in that city. They are wealthy lumbermen and chief heirs to the estate of the late John Canfield. They claim that taxes are too high in Manistee and that they will leave \$35,000 a year by selling out of Manistee.

Night Watchman Harry Sherwood, while making his rounds at Okemos, was held up by two men with revolvers and his hands placed in his own pockets. The men then took him in custody and along with them. They then entered C. Kryger's dry goods store, drilled into the safe and got ready to blow it open, but for some reason gave up the attempt.

After losing his money and a small change, a Chicago drifter of some small change took them to his prisoner to Price's hardware store, where they secured several revolvers, then locked Sherwood, still handcuffed, in a shed in the rear and decamped.

Three years ago Jerome W. Jordan, Clinton, left Battle Creek with a party bound for the Klondike. They went to Elkhart and Saskatchewan, Canada, by the Canadian Pacific and started for the land of gold by the overland route. After suffering untold miseries all the party returned home except Jordan, who succeeded in reaching the Klondike alive.

He wrote to his wife, but she never received letters. She supposed that he had deserted her and after which was granted her on the ground of desertion, but she rejected all suitors. Jordan drove and dug like a slave and finally struck it rich. Recently he suddenly put in an appearance at the old home, bronzed and toughened, bringing with him a snug fortune of \$100,000. Explanations followed. Jordan counted his former wife and they were reunited.

Thomas Murray, a young man whose home is at Mass City, was sent to his home from Marinette, Wis. He was partially insane when put aboard the train, and when he left the train at Chequamegon he changed sides, took possession of the car, and burned it to the ground in the depot store, then drove every one out with the stove poker and proceeded to demolish everything in sight. The agent had to flee to save his life, and the madman was locked up in the waiting room and kept a prisoner until the next morning, when he was seized, in a drunken condition, by the police and taken to the county jail.

Attorney General Owen has filed in the Supreme Court a demurrer to the plea of Gen. A. F. Marsh, who was pardoned recently by Gov. Pingree while the appeal from his conviction in the Clinton case was pending.

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Farmers around Elkhart who raised sugar beets the past summer are highly pleased with the results, and many of them will double their acreage next year. Some of the farmers have realized over \$100 per acre.

Joel Benson of Berrien Springs has shed to recover the five acres in the village of Berrien Springs, which he devoted to the people's use. He says the promoters agreed to educate his grandchildren until they were 21 years of age, as compensation for the property. Now that the bottom has fallen out of the enterprise he wants his property back.

Runners are again in circulation that the Caro branch of the Michigan Central is to be extended soon toward Gagetown and thence across the thumb to Harbor Beach.

Mrs. Henry Ringelberg, aged 73, committed suicide by throwing herself in the canal at Grand Rapids. Her husband, who was a pioneer grocer, died two years ago and since then she has been despondent and melancholy.

The elevator of the Perrin Brothers' Cannery of Detroit at Charlotte was partially destroyed by fire. Between \$8,000 and \$10,000 worth of beans were in the building at the time, a portion of which were destroyed by water.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson—Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflection—Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures—Time Well Spent.

Lesson for December 30.

1. Oct. 7. Jesus Dining with a Pharisee.—Luke 14: 1-14.

2. Oct. 14. Parable of the Great Supper.—Luke 14: 15-24.

3. Oct. 21. The Lost Sheep and Lost Coin.—Luke 15: 1-10.

4. Oct. 28. The Prodigal Son.—Luke 15: 11-24.

5. Nov. 4. The Unjust Steward.—Luke 16: 1-13.

6. Nov. 11. The Rich Man and Lazarus.—Luke 16: 19-31.

7. Nov. 18. The Ten Lepers Cleansed.—Luke 17: 11-19.

8. Nov. 25. Sinner Living.—Tit. 2: 1-15.

9. Dec. 2. The Rich Young Ruler.—Matt. 19: 16-20.

10. Dec. 9. Bartimeus Healed.—Mark 10: 46-52.

11. Dec. 16. Zaccheus, the Publican.—Luke 19: 1-10.

12. Dec. 23. Parable of the Pounds.—Luke 19: 11-27.

Suggestions for the Review.

The quarter's lessons take us from the beginning of the Persian ministry down to the eve of the Passion Week. They include seven parables, which makes the proportion of teaching of incident large. The main incidents are the dinner with the Pharisee, the healing of the ten lepers, the conversation with the rich young man, the healing of Bartimeus and the conversion of Zaccheus. The general nature of Jesus' work during these last months was two-fold: giving to the inhabitants of the country passed through an opportunity to follow him, and training his disciples for future trials. Along with these two elements there appears the frequent defense against the attacks of the Pharisees.

We have now reached the closing chapter in the life of Jesus, as the next quarter's lessons begin with the week that terminated with the crucifixion and the second quarter of the year includes the resurrection and the ascension. Therefore, the review may properly cover the entire public ministry down to this time—the lessons of 1900. This cannot be minute; it should cover merely the general outline of the several periods—the beginnings, the early Jewish ministry, the three periods in Galilee as detailed by Stevens and Burton—the period following up this outline are these: Ask the class to name all the parables that we have studied, so far as possible; ask for notable miracles of healing, miracles of other sorts, teachings regarding love, regarding forgiveness, watchfulness, the Father's care, sin, heaven. Take a map and have pupils trace as nearly as possible the journeys of Jesus during these years.

The opportunity for a personal choice of individual duty in view of this matterless life and work should not be neglected; the more in view of the close of the year, and of the century; epochs which appeal more to young people of a certain age more than to either the child or the adult.

MANY MESSAGES HANDLED.

Vast Business of the White House Telegraph Bureau.

From the organization of the telegraph and cipher bureau of the White House at the beginning of the Spanish-American war up to November, 1900, 453,705 messages, many of a confidential character and in different cipher codes, were handled. Brigadier General Greely, chief signal officer, makes reference in his special report to this most important part of the confidential branch of the government service, which President McKinley said in his annual message of 1898 was "an invaluable aid to the executive in directing the operations of the army and navy."

General Greely refers in complimentary terms to the officer in charge of the bureau, Benjamin F. Montgomery, "a most capable and efficient officer of the signal corps," whose work, General Greely remarks, has steadily increased since the White House telegraph system was reorganized to meet the demands of the war, says the Washington Times.

The bureau is located in the "war room" of the executive mansion. This brief description of its extent and importance General Greely gives:

"The bureau is the central office of a vast system of telegraph and telephone lines, which, by simple methods and a perfect system of wire connections, is made useful to the President and served to keep him in touch with not only every executive department of the government, but within easy reach of every part of our own and other lands. All other dispatches of this and the other departments are received over direct wires from the cable offices and translated by Captain Montgomery for the information of the President, while urgent and important business is communicated promptly—direct to its destination—without loss of valuable time at intermediary points. There is a day and night force, so that the office is never closed to business."

Toronto's City Hall.

Twenty years ago the city of Toronto, Ontario, began the erection of a city hall, which was to cost \$300,000 by the original estimate. The outlay on it to date has been \$2,345,000, and it is not yet finished.

The Situation.

The Author—I wish I had time enough to write a good book.

The Friend—Why not take it?

The Author—Can't take it. I am too busy writing successful ones.—Life.

A Wonderful Parallel.

"To make money requires genius," said the magnate to a Chicago literary friend.

"I does."

"I have made many millions. Therefore I must be as great a genius as Shakespeare."

"Perhaps you be little yourself. It has been hinted that Shakespeare did not actually write all his plays."

"Oh, that merely brightens the simplicity. It has been hinted that I did not actually earn all my money."

Washington Star.







TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in giving names and dates, to have the letters and figures plain and distinct.

The Princess of Wales is 56 years old, but of course she has so much social prestige that she does not look it.

Russell Sage is said to have been cheated out of \$50 the other day by a plumber. This reads like a pipe story.

In that aristocratic collection of dogs the growler may be in evidence, but no tale is likely to ever connect them with the cans.

Emperor William is keeping the hatches recently buried at him by a crazy woman, but so far as we know he has no cherry tree in his garden.

Parisian omnibuses are to be propelled by compressed air. That's nothing, though. The world has already known of many an enterprise run principally on wind.

Against the superior attainment of a rival there is no armor like generous praise. The Duke of the Abruzzi reached a point farther north than did Nansen. But Nansen achieved a notable triumph in leading the Norwegian chieftains which greeted his Italian competitor in the search for the pole.

A story from Pittsburg concerning a poultry grower who has succeeded in raising a breed of chickens with asbestos feathers and fireproof eggs tends to discredit the statement that Joe Mullatto has retired from the field. Possibly, however, the Pittsburg story may be one of Mr. Mullatto's efforts which have been delayed in publication.

Just why so many good men and women have been the means of loading the modern curriculum with so many useless things never thought of or understood to inject the lost art of politeness into modern school life is strange and hard to understand. Thirty years ago children were taught to be polite in school and out of it, and when one notes a gray-haired boy reclining in a street car to give his seat to a woman, while a great hulking boy remains seated, he recalls the early teachings of long ago and is thankful for them.

When a man gets the spending of vast sums of money and has no object in life except to spend, he is likely to drift into what may be called a brace existence. What this means is shown by the doings of Count Boni de Castellane, who has dropped nearly \$7,000,000, largely in brace-brace. At one shop in Paris he spent more than \$100,000 for brace-brace; at another he purchased knick-knacks costing \$350,000. A great deal of this crockery and toys he sold soon after buying it, at a sacrifice, glad to get rid of it, apparently, after having had a good look at it. The brace-brace had its uses. It helps to scatter large fortunes that have fallen into unworthy hands.

The recent automobile show in New York contained two exhibits, each of which gained in interest by the presence of the other. One was a practical automobile made in this country forty years ago, still serviceable and in use as a pleasure vehicle. It was built by Richard Dudgeon of Leont Valley, Long Island, and is really a steam locomotive for use on ordinary roads. It weighs two and three-quarters tons, yet it develops eight horse-power and has frequently attained a speed of forty miles an hour. Beside this classic automobile was shown the "electric hydrant" or "electrator," designed to stand on a street corner or by country roads, from which the owner of a modern electric vehicle can draw a certain amount of electric "juice" by dropping a quarter in the slot.

Although Paris sets the fashions for women, London exerts important influence upon women's habits. A society has been organized at London whose members take a novel pledge. It is, "I promise not to serve as crossing sweeper without salary." The object is to mitigate the evils of long skirts in the thoroughfares. The pledge is being taken with more or less reluctance, but as soon as it becomes conventional to belong to the association the doom of the unpaid crossing sweeper will be sealed. Crossing-sweeping is a regularly paid vocation in European cities. Gentility has been slow in reaching the conclusion that the people who earn a pittance in this should be permitted to earn it. American women, first in intelligence in the world, long ago quit the business of carrying or dore into their homes. The universal presumption in this country is now among fashionable women that a woman who appears in the streets long of skirt is short of gowns.

A St. Louis woman, Mrs. Frederick Hebler, has shown how burglars may be prevented from making a success of their calling. Their method is easy. Let women follow Mrs. Hebler's example and face burglars boldly instead of screaming for the men folk. Is it not a fact that most men are afraid of women? Is there not good basis for the famous candle lecture stories, for the adventure stories in which Mr. Pickwick came off second-best in contests with the fair sex, and for the general belief that about two-thirds of the husbands of the world are "sheepheaded"? Many a bold burglar would fight a man who should try to thwart and arrest him. But there is an inherent dislike on the part of nearly all men to try conclusions with a woman. Even brutal men might be deterred by the thought that if the woman got hurt in the scrimmage, the punishment would be twice as heavy. If it should become the custom for the able-bodied women of a house to tackle all burglars, it might so dishearten the knights of the thimble as to cause a great decrease in the number of burglaries.

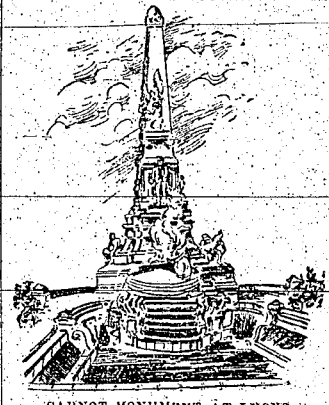
Dr. Parkhurst is not wholly accurate when he asserts that newspapers in this country are run purely as a business enterprise to make money. It is true that there are many instances

where newspaper owners fondly endeavor to make their newspaper properties pay, but, without invidious distinctions, we call to mind several of our most esteemed contemporaries who proudly rise above such mercenary considerations. And there was the late Marcus Daly, who never thought of money while publishing the news. And Senator Clark, who supported Journalism with a lavish hand. And Senator Pettigrew, who never counted the cost of his journalistic enterprises. And we presume that at one time or another two-thirds of the members of the Senate and the House have cheerfully engaged in Journalism without a thought of the burden of expense. Knowing all this, we feel that we may safely rebuke Mr. Parkhurst for his ill-considered words and for his unjust fling at our noble profession. We have already in New York and Chicago several newspapers which we might call "endowed newspapers," but we suspect that even Dr. Parkhurst himself would not point to them as models of journalistic excellence. It appears to have been proved that "endowing" a newspaper does not necessarily assure its power for good or lessen its power for evil.

Prof. L. B. Briggs, of Philadelphia, makes the broad statement that modern education fails to educate, and that the results now obtained are not as good as those achieved by pupils when the latter were forced to commit to memory Latin grammar before attempting translation. Prof. Briggs fails to take certain conditions into account. Formerly there were fewer pupils in the public schools and fewer studies. The personality of the teacher counted for more. The teacher of a former day was not turned out on a model found in normal schools. He had individuality. The pupils had more time for thinking. The conditions are vastly different nowadays. The schools are crowded and the scholars are educated in bunches along certain arbitrary lines. The teacher has no opportunity to take into account the differences in his pupils as to mind and temperament. There are too many studies. The school is a place given up largely to recitation, while the home is used for study of the lessons. Yet, despite all this, there has been progress. The great weakness of modern education, as it seems to us, is its fatal uniformity. In the colleges this has been cured by the adoption of selected studies and courses, but in the grades and in the high schools the weakness remains. Some pupils are to go through high school and others through the universities. Others still are withdrawn after passing through the grades. Kansas City has provided for those who are to take high school courses by having two high schools—one of the classical course, for those who are to go to college; another, called the Manual Training High School, which provides a scientific course, as preparatory to practical life or to a course in polytechnics. And this latter distinction also runs through the older classes in the grades. Modern educational methods are far from perfect, but it is easy to show that the school of to-day is far in advance of the old system of learning by heart.

#### STATUE TO M. SADI CARNOT.

Monumental Memorial in the Municipal Cemetery of Lyons, France.



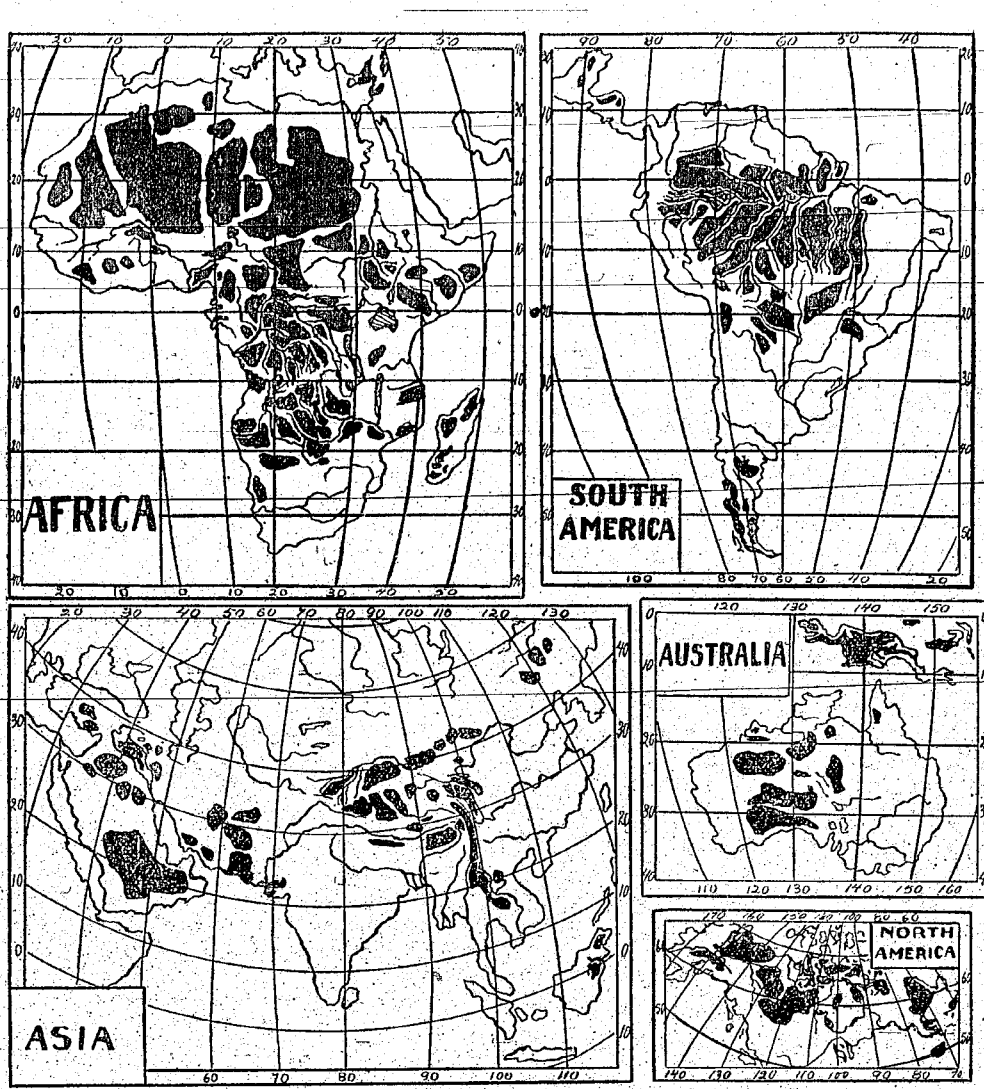
CARNOT MONUMENT AT LYONS.  
Carnot stands against an obelisk, surmounted by a winged figure symbolical of France. At the base are figures of two youths bearing the escutcheons of Constantine and Toulon, while a female figure representing Lyons lays a funeral wreath at Carnot's feet. The memorial is the work of MM. Naudin and Graunque.

**Little Known Tobaccos.**  
Among the little known tobaccos of the world are those of Manchuria and Mount Lebanon. Manchuria tobacco is said to be highly prized throughout China, while the local consumption is enormous. Travelers say that the inhabitants of Manchuria, both men and women, begin to smoke from the age of 8 or 9, and continue the practice to the end of their lives.

The tobacco of Mount Lebanon is that which finds most favor among devout Arabs. Travelers in that part of the world describe it as being exceedingly mild and fragrant. The dealers who follow the hajj to Mecca and Medina always supply themselves abundantly with Lebanon tobacco before starting out, and no booty is so welcome to the Bedouin robbers of the desert as a cargo of this weed.

**A Turkish Lampfighter.**  
This functionary is usually a tall and gaunt Mussulman, with a fierce moustache, an embroidered scarlet jacket and a huge turban. He plants his ladder against the wooden post, on the top of which a common tin lamp is insecurely fastened, and, taking off the glass chimney, opens his umbrella to keep off the wind. The handle of the umbrella is tucked under his arm, and then, balancing himself on the rickety ladder, he proceeds to strike a light with his tinders, carefully protecting the sputtering flames with both hands. Naturally this is a slow process, and by the time the dozen lamps are lighted, everybody is safe at home; for the citizens do not go out at night, but retire to rest at a very early hour.

## FAST REGIONS OF THE EARTH AS YET UNEXPLORED BY WHITE MEN



In an exhaustive article in the *Globe*, a well-known German periodical devoted to geography, and while he claims that the nineteenth century may well be termed the century of discovery, he comes to the conclusion that it will still be the work of many years before the surface of the earth is known. The unknown parts of the globe are illustrated in a series of charts in which the "terra incognita" is represented in black.

Concerning the regions around the north pole about which nothing is known, the tasks of future explorations may be briefly indicated as follows: In the Asiatic-European Polar Sea, from Wrangel Land in the east to north of Spitzbergen in the west the unknown is bounded by the Arctic Ocean. In 1852 and on the Franz in 1884-1889, in north Greenland geographical knowledge does not extend, generally speaking, beyond Lockwood's farthest point in 1882. Cape Washington, and Peary's searches in the vicinity of Independence Bay, 1892, but beside these that part of the eastern coast from Cape Bismarck (Rayer, 1870), to Independence Bay, with the ocean in front of it, is unknown. Nearly determined is the extent of Grinnell Land toward the west, while to the extent of the Ellesmere Land south of it and about the ocean north of Parry archipelago absolutely nothing is known. Large parts of the coast of Baffin's Land also need exploration. In this respect the next few years are likely to add materially to the geographical knowledge of the north polar region, for not less than four expeditions on a large scale are nearly ready to start.

**Search for South Pole.**  
The south polar region, where the most extensive unknown territory is located, will also be attacked next year all along the line. Most of the land in this region is fixed by supposition upon the maps. Actual knowledge of land around the south pole reaches only at six points beyond 70 degrees latitude; at 70 degrees east longitude, where James Ross in 1840 discovered Victoria Land and its volcanoes and Borchgrevink in the winter of 1895.

**Activity in Africa.**  
In Africa the researches have been particularly active, and what is known of the continent has been steadily increasing. The completion of the map of the Asiatic continent has established new and larger regions which are entirely unknown. Much remains to be done in Tibet, despite the successes of Russian, English and French travelers and Indian surveys. This is particularly the case of the land north of the route of Nain Singh (1874-1875), south of the Kwenlung and west of the route of the journey of De Bihns in 1895. North of the Kwenlung and of the routes of Prschewski and Hedin, stretching to the Tarbaki, are extensive unknown deserts. The eastern half of the Himalayas is known only in incomplete outlines. The highest peaks of the earth in this region have been measured by trigonometry from the flats of the Ganges river, but their bases nor their tops have not been reached.

Unknown in the sense of modern research is also the territory east of Bhutan across the Tsangpo, Brahmaputra, and the Yangtze-Kiang. In the southern part of Arabia is the so-called "vacant quarter," as will be seen from a glance at the map, an area more than twice the extent of the German Empire.

**New Cable to Philippines.**  
United States will soon have communication with the Philippine Islands and the people hereabouts may learn with greater facility than is now possible details of Aguinaldo's efforts to win the sprightly championship of the world. For some time the difficulty of communication between the islands has seriously hampered American operations in the Philippines and has been the subject of complaints to the government from Gen. Otis, Gen. MacArthur and other officers. It was obvious that some method of quick communication must be put into operation, as the dispatches carried by the warships were in many cases too slow of delivery to be practicable. As soon as this important undertaking of laying a cable had been decided upon the War Department set about finding a suitable vessel in the transport service. The transport *Burnside* was chosen on account of her large capacity and her shallow draught in proportion to her size. She is the first cableship ever owned by the United States.

The *Burnside* was formerly owned by Spain and named the *Rita*. She was captured during the war by the Yale while trying to run the blockade off Porto Rico with a cargo of arms and ammunition, towed to Charleston, S. C., and there taken charge of by Capt. Laffin, her present commander, renamed and put into commission first as a transport carrying mules and general government stores to Cuba and afterward as a troopship. Taken to the Morse from works in Brooklyn, the *Burnside* was there reconstructed and transformed into a cable steamer. The cabins and saloon were refurnished with a view to accommodating army officers and their wives en route to the Philippines. Three huge tanks made of copper were placed in her hold, each capable of holding 250 miles of cable. These tanks are twenty-five feet in diameter and fifteen feet in depth, with an iron core in the center to keep the

cable in position when being paid out from a ship.

Laying the cable is going to be a difficult and delicate job. A crew of more than twenty men will have the handling of the cable and their duty will be to see that it is paid out properly and that it runs smoothly from the great tanks to the deck and thence out into the water. If the ocean bed were fairly level cable laying would be a comparatively easy operation. But in the Philippine Islands, where the sea bottom is extremely rough, full of high mountains and deep chasms. Moreover, the charts are few and what there are are mainly of the water. In 2,000 fathoms of water, for instance, the length of cable from the ship to the point of contact with the ocean bed is twenty miles. A sudden shallow from very deep water, as in the case of a submarine mountain, is likely to break the cable by too sharply shortening the slack. Then the tedious work of grappling for the broken end must be undertaken.

**Bibles for the Heathen.**  
Over 5,000,000 copies of the Bible were sold by the British and Foreign Bible Society last year. This is an increase of 1,000,000 over the sales of the year before, says a London newspaper.

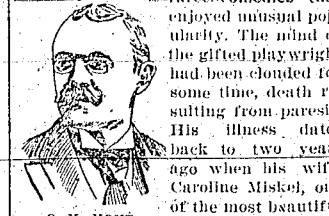
Sixty thousand "parts" of the testament were printed and bound for the use of the troops in South Africa. But for this number the sale of Bibles in England has remained for two years at 2,000,000 copies. The missionaries are responsible for the additional million in the output. The heathen has more Bibles than ever before. Most of the books were printed in China and in Chinese characters. Many were printed in Hindostan. If the present rate of increase is kept up and each Bible represents a converted heathen, the world may be all Christianized about two centuries hence.

**Age of Big Trees.**  
Referring to the age of the big trees of California, Prof. C. E. Bessey records in "Science" that he once counted with much care the rings of growth of the tree of which the stump constitutes the floor of the so-called dancing pavilion. This count was made from circumference to center, and every ring in all that distance was counted, no estimates or guesses being made. The result was that 1,147 rings were counted and accordingly it is safe to say that this tree, which was fully 24 or 25 feet in diameter, and considerably more than 300 feet in height, acquired these dimensions in eleven hundred and forty-seven years. Prof. Bessey doubts whether any of the existing trees approach the age of two thousand years.

There is a great deal of satisfaction in being able to deceive the deceiver.

## GRIEF CAUSED HIS DEATH.

Charles H. Hoyt, the Playwright, Mourned the Loss of His Wife.



Charles H. Hoyt, who died at his home in Charlestown, N. H., recently, will long be remembered as a writer of farce comedies that enjoyed unusual popularity. The mind of the gifted playwright had been clouded for some time, death resulting from paresis. His illness, dates back to two years ago when his wife, Caroline Miskel, one of the most beautiful actresses that ever graced the American stage, died. So great was the grief of the husband that his brain gave way under the strain.

Charles Hoyt was born in Concord, N. H., forty years ago. He first studied law, but gave that up for the newspaper business. In this connection he associated much with theatrical people and gradually began to write plays himself. His first success was "A Bunch of Keys," which instantly met with popular favor. Then followed several other farce comedies, such as "A Trip to Chinatown," "A Temperance Town," "A Brass Monkey," "A Texas Street," and "A Tin Soldier," full of rich humor, that caught the American heart. Nearly all the plays he wrote were great successes and the author made big money. It is said that in one season "A Trip to Chinatown" alone netted him \$130,000.

Last July he was taken to a Hartford insane asylum, but his friends secured his release. Since then he had been living quietly in his home at Charlestown, N. H., which he had represented for one session in the Legislature. Mr. Hoyt leaves an estate amounting to \$200,000.

## REALISTIC SONGS.

Queer Questions Evoked by Henry Russell's Ballad Singing.

Henry Russell, the well-known English vocalist, relates in his autobiography that on one occasion he gave, at Hanley, England, an entertainment for the benefit of the Staffordshire potteries, who were in great distress. After he had sung his song, "There's a good thing coming, boys, wait a little longer," a man in the crowd arose, greatly excited, and shouted: "Mister Russell, can ye fix the time?" Another artisan in the reserved seats stood up and said: "Shut up, man! Mister Russell will write to ye."

At Newcastleton-upon-Tyne Mr. Russell sang "The Gambler's Wife," in which the wife is represented as waiting the gambler's return to his home. The clock strikes 1, it strikes 2, it strikes 3. As it strikes 4 the young wife, clasping her child to her bosom, dies in hopeless despair. At this point a woman stood up and shrieked in shrill tones: "Oh, Mr. Russell, if it had been me, wouldn't I have fetched him home?" In earlier days, as the same vocalist was singing, "Woodman, Spare That Tree," an old gentleman cried: "Mr. Russell, was the tree spared?"

"It was, sir," "Thank God for that," exclaimed the old gentleman with a sigh of relief.

When "The Newfoundland Dog" had been sung—a piece which describes the dog saving a child's life—a North countryman exclaimed: "Was the child saved, mon?" "It was, sir," "Then, with the anxious look of one asking a great favor, the man pleaded: 'Could ye tell me where to get a dog like that?'" Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

## There Was a Mistake.

"I think," he began, as he halted a pedestrian; "I think I made a mistake with the cabman who drove me to the Corcoran Art Gallery. I am quite sure I gave him a \$10 bill, but he must have mistaken it for a \$2 bill."

"And you hope to find him again?" asked the man of the stranger to the city.

"Why, yes, I have hopes."

"Well, you are about as green as they make 'em. That cabman deliberately swindled you out of many dollars."

"I can't hardly believe it. He looked so honest and truthful that I—"

"That you ought to be asked him to hold your watch and the rest of your money. My dear old Josh from the cornfields, let me say."

"At that minute a cab rattled up, and the driver dismounted and said:

"See here, old man, there is a mistake. You probably meant to give me a \$2 bill, and I thought it was one when I gave you a dollar in change."

"But I think it was a \$10, my friend."

"No, it was \$20, and I have been driving about for half an hour to find you and restore the money. Here it is."

"And what was it you were going to say to your dear old Josh from the cornfields?" asked the old man as he turned to the wise person.

But the wise person was there no longer. He was flying for a car as if running for his life. —Washington Post.

## Serious Matter.

The wit of Tom Corwin, a prominent figure in legal and political circles years ago, formed the theme of many a story.

One day Mr. Corwin met a political opponent with whom he promptly fell into a discussion, in the course of which he constantly referred to the "Widg party" as if it were still in existence.

"Don't you know the old Widg party is dead?" at last exclaimed his acquaintance, with evident irritation.

"Horace Greeley killed it, and it's dead and buried," said Mr. Corwin, with much solemnity, "and I am one of its graves, sir, and not to be trampled on!"

## Trifles a Fruitful Source of Friction.

Attention about trifles is a fruitful source of friction, and stock subjects of dispute beget a chronic "molehouseness." One seldom conciles by excited and voluble argument, and when a suspicion of temper appears, good by to success! Politeness compels a conciliatory manner, an open-minded hospitality to the views of others, which will be most effective if the object be to influence, rather than to vent one's irritation. —Ladies' Home Journal.



Malsie—Did you have a nice time at the trolley party? Daisy—Oh, lovely! We ran across ever so many people I knew. —Smart Set.

Mrs. Jones—Don't trouble yourself to see me to the door, Mrs. Smith. Mrs. Smith—No trouble. Quite a pleasure, I assure you. —Tit-Bits.

His Total Eclipse: The Cynic—All poor man, he's gone over to the silent majority! Jones—Dead? The Cynic—No. Married. —Smart Set.

Minister—So you saw some boys fishing on the Sabbath, my young man. Did you do anything to discourage them? Small Boy—Yes, sir. I stole their bait. —Ex.

Teacher—And why should we endeavor to rise by our own efforts? Johnnie Wise—'Cause there's no tellin' when the alarm-clock will go wrong. —Baltimore American.

Guide (referring to the Egyptian pyramids)—It took hundreds of years to build them. O'Brien (the wealthy contractor)—Think it wor a governmint job—eh? —Tit-Bits.

Cassidy—So the boss fired Cassidy for being drunk? And how did he know he was drunk? Costigan—Whoy, 'em fool wint and fell six stories widout hurting himself. Judge.

Reward of Merit: Nellie—Gracious! How do you manage to knit so much in so short a time? Ninette—Every time I do ten rows, I give myself a chocolate cream. —Chicago Tribune.

In the Census: New-Yorker—It is estimated that China has a population of about four hundred millions. Chicagoan—By cracky, wouldn't that make a scrumptious suburb? —Bazar.

A Great Gripe: "I heard a joke at the theater last night." "What was it?" "Oh, I can't remember, but it was a corker; I have to laugh every time I think of it." —Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Brothers in Misery: Wife—Strange how many great men have been married to shrews. Now there's Socrates, Dueter, Luther, and— Husband (with a sigh)—What a genius I must be then! —Jugend.

Pled for an Anti-gravity Statue: The Wife—I do believe I would fall dead if you were to come home early some evening. —The Brule—You will have to offer a bigger bribe than that. —Indianaapolis Press.

We All Wonder: Little Clarence (who has an inquiring mind)—Pa, Mr. Cullpers—Uh? Little Clarence—Pa, how does it come that Mr. Windbagger, who declares that there is no freedom of speech in this country, talks all the time? —Puck.

"And you say you have made a fortune by your pen?" said the earnest young man with the literary look. "Yes, sir," replied the comfortable person, "and I deserved it; it is one of the best fountain pens ever put on the market." —Washington Star.

Evidence of Truthfulness: Judge, to female witness—Your name, madam? Witness—Martha Murphy. —Sir, aged 46.

ab, Judge—Well, really, (to the jury): Gentlemen, you will be kind enough to believe everything Miss Murphy has to say. —Philadelphia Bulletin.

"Excuse me, sir," said the man in the next seat, "but your cigar is burning a hole in your paper." "That is all right," responded the other; "I am just burning out the price of those electric seals at to-morrow's bargain sale. You see, I take this paper home." —Philadelphia Record.

Yon Blunder—What's the matter? You look sad, Dimpleton—I feel sad. This morning I deceived my wife for the first time. Yon Blunder—Oh, is that all? Pooh! You'll recover. Don't let that worry you. Dimpleton—But it does, old man. She caught me at it. —Detroit Free Press.

Precautions: "Talk about absent-mindedness! Jenkins is the most absent-minded beggar I know." "What's he done now?" "Why, he wrote the combination of the safe on a piece of paper to keep from forgetting it, and then locked the paper in the safe to keep from losing it." —Denver Times.

His little game: She—You know that check for one hundred dollars you gave me? Well, they refused to cash it. The teller said that you only had seventy-five dollars in the bank. He—By Jove, I'm awfully sorry, dear. She—Oh, it was all right; I deposited twenty-five dollars, and then they gave me the money. —Life.

She—To live with you, dear George, on a desert island—to be always near you—that would be my great joy henceforth. He—You dear girl! And that is really all you ask for? She—Yes. If there is one other thing I should like when we're married, it is that you will take a box at the opera for the season. Will you, George dear? —Pick-Me-Up.

A choice of terms: "Here's another man who got away with some money that didn't belong to him," said the young man who was reading the paper. "How much?" inquired Miss Cayenne. "It doesn't state." "That's too bad! I wanted to determine whether he is a plain thief, a misguided embezzler, or a bold financier." —Washington Star.

Self-interest: Mother—(reading a telegram)—Henry telegraphs that the game is over, and he came out of it with three broken ribs, a broken nose, and four teeth out. Father (eagerly)—And who won? Mother—He don't say. Father (disappointed)—Confound it all! That boy never thinks of anybody but himself! Now I'll have to wait until I get the morning paper. —Puck.

Education of Mme. Chrysanthemum. The Japanese are truly magnificent statures in their march toward western culture. The latest innovation is the formation of commercial schools for the training of female clerks, and one of the largest railway companies in Nippon has indicated that after a certain date women only will be employed in the clerical department. —Hong-kong Press.

## Microwaves.

It has been stated that 250,000,000 microwaves can stand on a penny postage stamp without undue crowding.



GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1900

STATE OF MICHIGAN, )  
COUNTY OF CRAWFORD, ) ss.

11th day of December, A. D. 1900.  
(Seal.) NELSON SHARPE,  
Countersigned, Circuit Judge.  
JOHN LEECE,  
Deputy Register

To the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford in  
Chancery:

And your petitioner will ever pray, etc.  
Dated December 12th, 1900.

ROSCOE D. DIX,  
Auditor General of the State of Michigan,  
for and in behalf of said State.

## TAXES OF 1881.

TOWNSHIP 28 NORTH OF RANGE 2 WEST.									
s $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ of n $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 10	40	84	1 83	63	1 69	2 70			
TOWNSHIP 25 NORTH OF RANGE 2 WEST.									
n $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ of e $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 14	80	14 84	20 61	56	1 00	46 21			
n $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ of e $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 14	80	11 70	25 61	47	1 09	28 63			
s $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ of e $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 14	40	5 85	12 55	23	2 00	19 43			
s $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ of e $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 23	40	13 79	18 57	29	1 33	24 44			
n $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ of n $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 30	40	13 79	18 57	29	1 33	24 44			
s $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ of n $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 30	40	3 39	7 39	14	1 00	11 52			
TOWNSHIP 26 NORTH OF RANGE 2 WEST.									
n $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ of s $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 6	40	8 13	17 72	33	1 00	27 18			
n $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ of s $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 6	75 61	14 44	31 49	58	0 00	47 59			
n $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ of s $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 6	40	11 70	25 61	47	1 09	28 63			
n $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ of s $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 7	40	5 12	23 24	21	2 00	20 20			
s $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ of n $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 7	40	10 65	21 51	40	1 00	33 59			
n $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ of n $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 7	30 24	7 30	24 38	18 25	3 33	1 00	27 38		
n $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ of s $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 10	40	3 39	8 63	16	1 00	13 76			
n $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ of s $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 10	40	5 12	23 24	21	2 00	20 20			
n $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ of s $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 10	40	3 39	8 63	16	1 00	13 76			

no 1/4 of nw 1/4..	2 40	89	1 73	04	1 00	3 6
no 1/4 of nw 1/4..	4 40	3 57	6 93	14	1 00	11 6
no 1/4 of se 1/4..	4 40	89	1 73	04	1 00	3 6
no 1/4 of se 1/4..	4 40	89	1 73	04	1 00	3 6

6	w	$\frac{1}{2}$ of s w	$\frac{1}{4}$ ...	20	80	3 88	6 13	16	1 00	11
4	n	$\frac{1}{2}$ of s c	$\frac{1}{4}$ ...	20	40	2 41	3 81	10	1 00	7
6	s	$\frac{1}{2}$ of s c	$\frac{1}{4}$ ...	20	40	1 55	2 45	06	1 00	5
6	s w	$\frac{1}{2}$ of s c	$\frac{1}{4}$ ...	21	40	2 49	3 93	10	1 00	7

17	s	e	$\frac{1}{4}$	of	s	e	$\frac{1}{4}$	..	12	40	3	87	5	65	15	1	00	1
32	s	e	$\frac{1}{4}$	of	n	e	$\frac{1}{4}$	..	13	40	2	71	3	96	11	1	00	
06	e	$\frac{1}{2}$	of	s	e	$\frac{1}{4}$	..	13	80	5	80	8	47	23	2	00	1	
52	e	$\frac{1}{2}$	of	n	e	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	14	80	3	10	4	53	12	1	00		

0 67	e 1/2 of n e 1/4	14 80	4 00	7 25	20	1 00
7 78	e 1/2 of n w 1/4	16 80	1 55	2 26	06	1 00
5 50	n e 1/4 of n e 1/4	24 40	3 07	4 48	12	1 00
8 75	s w 1/4 of n e 1/4	24 40	2 62	3 83	10	1 00



[illegible]



[illegible]



[illegible]



[illegible]



TOWNSHIP 26 NORTH OF RANGE 3 WEST.

Section.	Acres.	Amount of taxes.	Interest.	Collection fee.	Charges.	Total.
1	36.00	\$2.07	\$1.04	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$4.36
2	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
3	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
4	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
5	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
6	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
7	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
8	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
9	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
10	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
11	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
12	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
13	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
14	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
15	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
16	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
17	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
18	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
19	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
20	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
21	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
22	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
23	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
24	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
25	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
26	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
27	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
28	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
29	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
30	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
31	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
32	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
33	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
34	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
35	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
36	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36

TOWNSHIP 26 NORTH OF RANGE 4 WEST.

Section.	Acres.	Amount of taxes.	Interest.	Collection fee.	Charges.	Total.
1	36.00	\$2.07	\$1.04	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$4.36
2	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
3	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
4	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
5	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
6	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
7	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
8	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
9	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
10	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
11	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
12	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
13	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
14	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
15	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
16	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
17	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
18	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
19	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
20	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
21	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
22	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
23	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
24	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
25	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
26	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
27	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
28	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
29	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
30	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
31	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
32	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
33	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
34	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
35	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
36	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36

TOWNSHIP 26 NORTH OF RANGE 1 WEST.

Section.	Acres.	Amount of taxes.	Interest.	Collection fee.	Charges.	Total.
1	36.00	\$2.07	\$1.04	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$4.36
2	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
3	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
4	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
5	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
6	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
7	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
8	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
9	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
10	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
11	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
12	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
13	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
14	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
15	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
16	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
17	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
18	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
19	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
20	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
21	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
22	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
23	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
24	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
25	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
26	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
27	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
28	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
29	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
30	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
31	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
32	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
33	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
34	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
35	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
36	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36

TOWNSHIP 27 NORTH OF RANGE 1 WEST.

Section.	Acres.	Amount of taxes.	Interest.	Collection fee.	Charges.	Total.
1	36.00	\$2.07	\$1.04	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$4.36
2	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
3	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
4	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
5	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
6	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
7	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
8	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
9	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
10	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
11	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
12	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
13	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
14	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
15	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
16	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
17	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
18	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
19	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
20	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
21	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
22	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
23	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
24	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
25	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
26	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
27	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
28	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
29	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
30	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
31	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
32	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
33	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
34	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
35	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
36	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36

TOWNSHIP 28 NORTH OF RANGE 2 WEST.

Section.	Acres.	Amount of taxes.	Interest.	Collection fee.	Charges.	Total.
1	36.00	\$2.07	\$1.04	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$4.36
2	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
3	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
4	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
5	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
6	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
7	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
8	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
9	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
10	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
11	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
12	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
13	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
14	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
15	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
16	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
17	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
18	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
19	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
20	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
21	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
22	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
23	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
24	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
25	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
26	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
27	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
28	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
29	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
30	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
31	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
32	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
33	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
34	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
35	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36
36	36.00	2.07	1.04	.25	1.00	4.36